

There are 160 children now in the school.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Services at the First Methodist Church.

Interesting Exercises Held Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Rev. Dr. Smith at the Temple Street Christian Church.

"Our Highest Responsibility" Discussed at St. John's Episcopal Church—At Trinity M. E. Church South—Y.M.C.A. Meeting.

The Pentecost services were continued at the First Methodist Church during last week with remarkable power and interest. Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. McDonald preached from the text found in John vii:16 and 17, which was listened to with rapt attention by the very large congregation present.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. J. A. Wood preached a short sermon, and conducted a service of testimony and consecration which was also largely attended. Dr. Breese preached in the evening to a crowded house, closing with an altar service.

The members of the Sunday-school are deeply interested, a large number testifying to their new-found faith and resolves at the morning session of the school.

Jubilee services will be held in the church today at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., and also in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all other churches to participate in these services of thanksgiving.

TEMPLE STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH. There was scarcely a vacant seat in the Temple Street Christian Church yesterday morning. The pastor, Rev. A. C. Smith, preached an expository sermon based upon the sixth chapter of Second Corinthians, which was full of practical lessons to Christians, showing the tendency of the church to mingle with the world, to partake of its sins, becoming yoked together with unbelievers. The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to separate themselves from such practices, to come out from among them, to "touch not the unclean thing" and God will receive them. The demarcation between the church and the world is so slight as to be scarcely noticeable, not that the world is coming nearer to the church, but the reverse—the church goes too near the world.

There was a large congregation in the evening. The subject, "What is Man?" brought out many thoughts of interest as well as points of knowledge upon this mysterious theme. The sermon was in substance as follows: Man is a mystery to himself, we wonder with amazement at our own being, and the ever occurring "whence, why and whether" this being, this life of a "span" are questions which ever recur in our souls. From these standpoints we consider man. There are two theories as to man's origin, the scientific and the Biblical. The scientific accounts for his origin by the principles of evolution. This is but a theory; it has not been satisfactorily proved. There is still the "missing link" which has baffled all efforts to discover. The Biblical account constitutes a man, body, soul and spirit, and with this true science agrees. It also agrees with the Bible to the unity of the race and the place of man's origin. We thus find man created in the likeness of God. Man today is the product of the past, and is the highest order of creation, combining the material and the divine. As we see man today he has fallen from the high estate in which he was created. This proved the legends of man everywhere, by a common yearning for a better life, and by the imperfect condition of the race. Man, though created in the image of God, the highest order of creation, stamped with the divine nature, alone is given to debauchery and suffers himself to become lower than the beast. The animal follows its instinct and lives in perfect harmony with the laws of its being and fulfills the mission of its created nature. Christ's mission was to lift man out of his fallen condition into a higher life. The possibilities of human life are set forth in the life of Christ, a rank and dignity were also taught by the Savior. The highest plane of human existence is spiritual life. Christ saves man in this life and builds for him a character that will fix his destiny. The future life will be a continuation of this life, whether for good or for evil. No imagination is capable of conceiving the possibilities of an eternity spent in the presence of God.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. "Our Highest Responsibility" was the subject of the rector's sermon at St. John's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. Human society as it exists at the present time, with its intricate network of interdependence and intercommunion, its various phases of social, political and commercial life, its ramifications, extending from man to man, from family to family, from nation to nation, is a standing witness of the truth that "No man liveth to himself." A responsibility is thus laid upon every one, and the man who shirks his responsibility to his fellow-men is base and cowardly. Citizenship involves certain responsibilities, among them that of bearing arms in defense of the nation and that of working and voting against political corruption.

The picture of the public-spirited citizen was carefully delineated—the man who aids in building churches, founding charitable institutions, establishing public libraries, improving the condition of the poor, beautifying the public resorts, etc. But, even after all this, such an one may be discharging only in part, and that a minor part, the duties, responsibilities and obligations of life. These are all contained by and included in the largest of all our responsibilities—our duty toward God, a duty which rises above mere philanthropy and public-spiritedness, and includes it as the Atlantic Ocean includes the Bay of Fundy. Mere philanthropy no more discharges our duty toward God than the Bay of Fundy controls the tides of the Atlantic Ocean.

We are really living under two sets of laws—the laws of man and the laws of God. Philanthropy and good citizenship cover the former, but the latter are only discharged when the express commands of God as revealed by Jesus Christ are explicitly obeyed. These religious obligations are not discharged by being merely good citizens. He knew it was an unpopular, but a less true, doctrine to preach, that the sacraments of holy baptism and holy eucharist were not ordained and instituted that we should neglect and despise them. God had outlined certain laws which we dare not disobey, and among them we find that of public worship and many others which are spurned and refused by many who come under the well-earned distinction of generous-hearted citizens.

He urged his hearers to accept those higher responsibilities which are involved in the phrase, "church member."

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A TRIP to California is incomplete without a visit to this superb establishment. Its well-ventilated and sunny rooms, its bounteously-provided tables, enhanced by the choicest delicacies of the season; the pure and sparkling mineral water (free to all guests), these, with a great variety of in and out-door amusements, make this Hotel, in every respect, par excellence.

The season has now reached its zenith, presenting a daily scene of delightful activity and enjoyment. Every State and Territory in the Union combine with the great cities of Europe in sending some of their most illustrious representatives to give color and interest to these grand gatherings of the elite in the spacious halls of Coronado.

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AUCTION!

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1892, at 10 O'Clock.

Southwest cor. Ninth and Olive Sts.

Consisting of Chickering Upright Piano, Silk and Damask Parlor Suite, Oak Library Furniture, Fine Steel Engraving, Onyx Table, Oak Carved Sideboard, Extension Table and Dining Chairs, Moquet and Body Brussels Carpets, Haviland China Dinner Set, Out Glass Plated Ware, Silk and Lace Curtains, Solid Mahogany Bedroom Suite, cost \$800, Oak and Cherry Bedroom Suite, Large Range, Cooking Utensils, Etc., Etc.

THOMAS B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

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Superior Quality!

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Reasonable Prices!

PLANTS!

ship"; and while they make themselves worthy of their earthly citizenship, that they neglect not the heavenly citizenship—an experience which can be gained only by a humble, trustful and willing submission to the revealed will of God.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. "Christ's Relation to His Church" was the subject of the discourse by Dr. W. B. Stradley, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South yesterday.

The relation is so close, said the speaker, that Christ allows nothing to come between Him and His bride. It is a part of Himself. The Christian depicts or adds to the usefulness and glory of the church as his or her individual character is not or is what it ought to be.

The Sabbath-schoolroom was filled to overflowing. An interesting feature of the exercises was the presentation of a beautiful teachers' Oxford Bible to Mrs. Fuller. The Bible was the gift of Dr. Stradley, a reward for competitive work in the Sunday-school. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Homes, and was appropriate, flowery, eloquent, a gem of its kind. The congregations and spirit of work show the recent protracted services have resulted in arousing the church.

CHURCH NOTES.

All the churches were well attended yesterday.

Bishop Hargood preached at the Bellevue Avenue Church yesterday.

The protracted services at the Mateo Street Methodist Episcopal Church South during the past week were very successful.

Interesting exercises were held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Broadway yesterday afternoon. In addition to an interesting talk by Robert Weidensall an attractive musical programme was given, the principal number being a quartette, "Sweet the Moments," by Miss Mae Forrester, Miss Etta Smith, A. W. Hare and H. E. Smith; soprano and tenor duet, "Prayer of the Wanderer," by Miss Forrester and Mr. Hare, and a quartette, "Along the River of Time."

THEY MET ON THE TRAIN.

Neither of Them Had Changed Very Much With the Passing of Time.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A plain, middle-aged woman had been sitting in the passenger coach at my left hand for the last thirty miles, when a man about 50 years of age and plainly dressed got on at a small station. He had taken the seat ahead of me, but happening to look around and observe the woman he jumped up and went over to her with a—

"Wall, by gosh! but who'd a-thought it! Howdy do, Mary!"

"Howdy do, Samuel," she replied as they shook hands and he sat down beside her.

"What're ye goin' to?" he asked.

"Down home to Ellendale."

"Livin' down thar, be ye?"

"Yes."

"You look jest the same as ever. I'd a-know'd you in China."

"Yes, I don't suppose I've changed much."

"Wall, I often think about ye, and I hope you'll do well. I had to git a divorce from you because we couldn't agree, but I don't lay it up agin you as some would. Married agin, I'm told."

"Yes."

"Purty decent sort o' feller?"

"He's a good man—a very good man."

"I'm glad on it. Good provider, is he?"

"Yes."

"Willin' you should burn plenty of dry wood and have two kerosene lamps goin' at once?"

"Yes."

"Wall, he must be purty fair. Does he low you to run in debt when you want to?"

"I haven't wanted to yet."

"Shoo! You have changed since we got divorced; you allus wanted to be runnin' in debt, you know. That and you're bein' so mighty independent brought on most of our quarrels."

"If I wanted to run in debt I never got the chance," she curtly replied.



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NEW STYLES! NEW COLORS! NEW SHAPES!

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We place on sale nearly 4000 new spring style Cloaks, Jackets, Reefers, English Box Coats, Capes, Children's and Misses' Reefers.

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SPORTING NEWS.

The Riverside Tennis Tournament This Week.

Some of the Prominent Players Who Will Take Part.

The Outlook for the California Baseball Season Very Encouraging.

Coming Events in Local Pugilistic Circles—Thirty-mile Race Today at Agricultural Park—General Sporting Notes.

It is just five years ago since the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association was organized at a tournament which took place at Riverside between the Riverside and Pasadena clubs.

At the close of a most successful and enjoyable tournament a meeting was held, at which it was decided to form an association of clubs in Southern California, the following gentlemen being elected officers of the association: James Bettner, president; Abbot Kinney, vice-president; Charles Saunders, secretary and treasurer. The seed which was then sown has, in the space of five years, grown into what promises to be the most successful organization of its kind in this section of the country. Other games live by fits and starts, but the popularity of lawn tennis is steadily increasing from year to year, the annual gathering each summer at Santa Monica being the most important social event of the season.

It has often been asked why the warmest season of the year is chosen for indulging in such violent exercise. The climate of Southern California is almost identical with that of the south of France, and in many respects a decided improvement, and there, during the winter months, many of the crack English players sojourn to keep their hands in at the game.

Looking round then for some satisfactory reason to explain the temporary laying aside of the racket during our glorious winter climate the chief ones of the blame seems to rest with the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association, which has fostered the interests of the game at one season of the year only.

Midwinter tournaments have on several occasions been discussed, but the difficulty of finding a battleground with a sufficient number of courts has always had to be confronted, and not until the present season has any such favorable location been found.

Several months ago the Casa Blanca Club of Riverside went to considerable expense in purchasing land and laying out six courts at Arlington, and not many weeks since the club made a proposition in regard to holding a winter tournament, which the association was only too willing to accept, with the result that this week Arlington will be the scene of great gaming of tennis players. Handsome prizes have been purchased and admirable arrangements made by the local committee, consisting of Messrs. Bettner and Halsted, for the entertainment of the visitors at this tournament.

Play will commence on Wednesday next at 2 p.m. sharp, entries for the first event, gentlemen's association singles, closing at 1:45 o'clock. On each succeeding day games will be called at 10 a.m.

The tournament will be governed by the laws of the national association, all questions in dispute being referred to the referee, whose decision will be final.

At the close of the tournament on Friday evening a grand tennis ball is to take place, when all players and visitors will be the guests of the Casa Blanca Club.

The tournament events are as follows: Gentlemen's association singles. Ladies' association singles. Gentlemen's association doubles. Association mixed doubles. Gentlemen's handicap singles (open).

The first and fourth event promise to be the best filled, the Casa Blanca Club alone entering six teams in the latter.

In the singles, Cawston and Bumiller are both hot favorites. The second event will, in all probability, go to Miss Gilliland.

For No. 3 Halsted and Butcher of Riverside and Germain and Bumiller of Los Angeles will probably be found in the finals, and the strongest team on paper for the mixed doubles is Cawston and Miss Gilliland.

For the benefit of those who contemplate journeying to Riverside on Wednesday it may be stated that "The Times Flyer" leaves Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m. and another train at 8:30 a.m.

BASEBALL.

The California League season opens in less than five weeks, and the interest manifested in the national game exceeds that of any former year in this State. The Los Angeles team is the only one completed so far, and indications point to a most successful season in this end of the State.

Mr. Vanderbeck is expected home tomorrow from San Francisco, where he went to assist in arranging the season's schedule. It is known that San Francisco will open here on Saturday and Sunday, March 26 and 27, and will be followed by Oakland and San José, in four games each.

It is the intention of the management to bring in excursions from every available point in Southern California for the opening contests, and Mr. Vanderbeck believes that 14,000 people will attend the first two games with San Francisco. In fact the young magnate intends to open the season in Los Angeles with a "hurrah" that will keep up the enthusiasm throughout the season.

The Los Angeles team works well on paper, at least. There will be Emmet Rogers, catcher; Neves, Roach, Stafford and Nicoll, pitchers; McCauley, first base; Glenalvin, captain and second base; Hulen, third base; Hassamer, shortstop; Wright, Tredway and Newman, outfielders. Eight of them are left-handed batters, and good ones, too.

The Pacific Northwest League is up in arms over the action of Pittsburgh in stealing Pitcher Camp from Seattle.

Pitcher Jack Fanning, who wanted to stay in California, will not have his wish gratified, as Tacoma refuses to release him.

Phil Knell, who will be a Senator this year, has asked Manager Barnie to allow him to remain in Los Angeles until the opening of the National League season.

Pitcher "Easy" O'Brien has been signed by Oakland.

Darby, Smith and Goodenough are still unsigned. It is safe to predict that there will be several poorer men in the California League.

LOCAL AMATEURS.

The University of Southern California team defeated the Woodbury Business College nine Saturday afternoon at the University grounds. As these are two of the best amateur clubs in the city, it was a hotly-contested game. The features of the game were Bentley's twirling for the University and McGrath's

playing on first for the Business College nine. The teams were made up as follows:

University: Catcher, Pauley; First base, Sebastian; Second base, McGrath; Third base, Pay; Left field, Jackson; Center field, Barnes; Right field, Arnold.

The following was the score by innings:

University, 12 0 4 1 5 0 0—13
Woodbury, 2 2 2 0 1 3 0 2—14

The University will play the Boyle Heights next Saturday afternoon at the Sixth street grounds.

FOOTBALL.

The University football club will play a match game with the St. Vincent College team at 9:30 o'clock this morning, on the University ground. The University club is as follows: F. N. Lapham, captain of the team; fullback, Robert T. Hall; halfbacks, F. N. Lapham, John A. Ely; quarterback, W. W. Knight; end men, Jess Tucker, Harry Budlong; guards, A. B. Embree, Will Harmon; tacklers, John Leuzinger, T. R. Warren; center rush, James R. Ross; substitutes, H. W. Cummings, Philip Blair, R. G. Van Cleve, Sidney Guinn and E. A. McComb.

A football match between the Black stones and St. Vincent's College football teams, which comprise some of the best amateur players in Southern California, will be played at the Athletic Park grounds this afternoon and should prove an attraction of more than usual interest, as it would be almost impossible to get two teams together more evenly matched.

PROFESSOR.

On Thursday evening next Solly Smith of this city and Tommy Smith, who styles himself the "bantam-weight champion of the Northwest," will battle for the supremacy and a purse of \$750 in the gymnasium of the New Cribb Athletic Club on North Main street, and the contest should be a good one. The two youngsters met up north about a year ago and fought seven hot rounds in which honors were easy, but owing to the untimely interference of the police the fight was declared a draw.

Since that time, however, Solly Smith has improved very much, and in spite of the fact that he is giving his northern opponent several pounds, he should not have much difficulty in adding another leaf to his well-earned wreath of laurels unless Tommy has advanced with equally wonderful strides. Capt. Neavy of this city is said to have backed the local Smith for \$250 with Col. Ardell, Tommy's backer, the stakes having been deposited with Johnny Kennedy on Monday last.

Articles were signed on Saturday afternoon by Billy Maber and Jimmy Lawson for a fight to take place at the Pastime Athletic Club on the evening of March 3 next. The latter displayed some of his characteristics in his short-lived fight with Conley on Thursday night last, and that he is a hard hitter, a foxy and clever fighter and withal a man who can take any amount of punishment, was undeniably proven. Of Maber's cleverness and hard-hitting little need be said, as both are too well known, but it remains to be seen whether he can get into his old-time condition within the somewhat limited space of time at his disposal, and whether or not he is vested with the same power of endurance exhibited by his Maori opponent. That Maber is game of course no one will deny; but if all that has been said of his condition be true, it will take him longer than two weeks to get into trim. Two things, however, are certain and those are that Lawson and Maber are two of the cleverest high-weight fighters ever imported from Australia, and the fight will be "for blood" from start to finish.

The Pastime Club announces that it has already completed arrangements for a match between George La Blanche and William Child for a \$750 purse, of which \$150 goes to the loser.

An important meeting of New York sporting men was held here on Thursday night last, for the purpose of arranging a scale of weights by which all championship battles must be fought.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of Keating, Early and Lumley, were appointed to select a list of weights, with this result: Bantam-weight class limit, 105 pounds; feather-weight class limit, 115 pounds; special-weight class limit, 125 pounds; light-weight class limit, 135 pounds; middle-weight class limit, 155 pounds; special-weight class limit, 165 pounds, and all over 165 pounds heavy-weight.

THIRTY-MILE RACE.

Among the out-of-door attractions offered for this afternoon is a thirty-mile race over the Agricultural Park track for a purse of \$800, between Henry Pappas of this city, Alfred Garo of San Gabriel and Miguel Pryor of San Juan, which should prove of interest to those who have never seen a long-distance race. Each man will be allowed five horses, but will be required to change at the end of each mile. A purse of \$50 will also be offered for a half-mile or seven furlongs race, for maiden horses, entries to be made at the track.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

"Tug" Wilson, the "artful dodger," is out with a challenge to fight Jack O'Brien, the Welshman.

W. P. Ijams denies the report that Axtell is to engage in a series of match races against Allerton the coming season.

A very handsome bay mare, by Satellite, will be sent from Santa Barbara in the near future to be mated to the champion four-year-old stallion, McKinney, 2:12 1/4.

Slavin and Mitchell are to meet two New Orleans heavy-weights on the night of March 2, prior to the battle between Maher and Fitzsimmons, and Jim Corbett is now howling for a chance at either Mitchell or Slavin.

A grand three days' interstate cocking main, beginning March 30, has just been arranged between Col. Sledge of Redford, Ark., and John Wilcox and Co. of San Antonio. The main will be fought at San Antonio, both sides to show twenty-one cocks for \$30 on a battle, \$500 or more on the odd.

George Dawson had not been twenty-six hours in San Francisco before he was matched with Billy Gallagher by the California Athletic Club. The fight is for a purse of \$1500 and training expenses to each man, and will take place in March. The men are to weigh in at 8 o'clock in the afternoon of the fight at 140 pounds.

Jack Dempsey, whose health has been the cause of much talk lately, writes from Portland, Or., to a friend in the California Athletic Club stating that he never felt better in his life than he does now. Jack has taken charge of the Pastime Athletic Club of Portland, which is to be run on precisely similar lines to those adopted by the California Athletic Club.

Jack O'Brien, the champion middle-weight of Wales, who created such a ripple in English pugilistic circles recently by challenging Ted Fitzhugh, the champion of that class in England, has challenged Aleck Gregg, the California middle-weight. O'Brien offers to meet the latter in the rooms of the National Sporting Club, where the Jackson-Slavin contest will take place.

or in any club in England or America which offers the highest purse. If the National Club is selected Gregg will be allowed \$60 expenses, or should the contest come off in this country O'Brien will accept the same amount for expenses.

Willie Day, the cross-country champion runner of America, has withdrawn from the New Jersey Athletic Club and has been elected a life member of the Iroquois Athletic Club of Greenville, N. Y., of which he has also been chosen captain.

Mr. Day has begun the work of getting a team of cross-country runners in shape for the championship to be battled for at Manhattan field on April 30.

George Sherman of Santa Barbara has sent his black gelding Midnight, by Accident, out of a Newry mare, to this city to be trained by Dave Bridges.

This handsome four-year-old has shown himself to be a speedy one, and as his owner says of him, that since he was old enough to race he has never started without getting a part of the purse, he will doubtless be heard from during the coming season.

President Brush of the Cincinnati club is of the opinion that it is not just and fair for players to expect the club to bear the expense of their preliminary practice. He is of the opinion that a player should report at the time his contract begins, in the best possible fettle. In other words, he should bear the expense of his own training just as a pugilist or a wrestler does when he is about to engage in a contest. There are a great many other magnates who share President Brush's opinion.

TIPPERARY SPEAKS.

I read in your valuable paper of January 18 a very damaging article about my master and myself. Though I am only a dog, I hope you will give me a chance to vindicate myself.

I recognize in the writer of the article the same member of the San Joaquin Shooting Club who is supposed to have killed seventy-five sprig-tail ducks with one shot. Rats! I know better than that. I watched him a few days later, when he blazed away 180 shots at ducks and never touched a feather.

So far as my monopoly of retrieving on the club grounds and my sneaking to the bushes to get other members with their intentions exposed, I resent this insult most emphatically.

My master, whom I adore, and who, by the way, never misses, kills all the ducks I can possibly retrieve, and if it was not for him the gentleman who libeled us so unjustly would have returned to Los Angeles many a time with an empty bag and a sad and weary face. He has been obliged to stop in a game store on his way home. I have retrieved one or two spoonbills for this ungrateful man, but I will do it no more. Even the patience and forbearance of a thoroughbred Gordon setter is limited, and if he does not revoke his insulting statement of January 18 I will break off my friendly relations with him, and will at first sight retaliate by inserting my teeth in the broadest part of his trousers.

PRUNUS SIMON.

[Selma Enterprise.]

One of the most prominent fruits for profit is the Simon prune (prunus simon). It has a combination of fine qualities to recommend it. It is early, being ready for shipment about the middle of June. It is then a rich apricot yellow, but even in this immature state is sweet, aromatic and palatable. From this stage it ripens to a dark, rich red. Shipped in its yellow state it ripens, like the earliest year, in transit, and arrives in New York or Chicago in prime condition. It has been successfully shipped to the cities named and to Liverpool by a grower in Tulare county. The fruit is of a large size with a very small pit. The flesh is a deep yellow and has a rich aromatic flavor peculiar to itself and suggestive of pineapple.

Mr. Mosher, who happened in as we write, says: "I have seen it ripen here and I consider it the most delicious of the prune family." Prof. Wickson, author of "California Fruits," told the writer that he thinks it the best early prune we have. The prunes that reached Chicago last season brought about fabulous prices. An early plum of such excellence and so superior a shipper cannot fail to capture the Eastern market and the high prices always paid for first fruit.

THE YELLOW.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the things which the Delaware peach-grower has discovered, or invented, as a good reason for predicting early in each season the failure of the forthcoming peach crop, is the mysterious disease called the "yellows."

There is encouragement in the fact that in a recent dispatch from the San Francisco that the peach of California have set their faces squarely against the "yellows." A quarantine has been declared some 65,000 Delaware peach trees, and it is said that they would be burned on account of their suspicious character.

That is an heroic remedy, truly, but the California people have been ready enough for drastic measures. They have eschewed and abhor all the ways and devices of the Delaware peach tree if they would enjoy earthly prosperity and the satisfaction of a clear conscience. To admit that the "yellows" is (or are) in your peach orchard is the first step toward the spreading broadcast of reports that all the peaches of an entire State have been irretrievably blighted. Let California profit by Delaware's example.

Work for February.

[Exchange.]

If you have neglected to spray your deciduous trees to kill all pernicious scale, attend to the matter at once; it will be money in your pocket. Make a rosin wash according to formula in last issue, or put 10 pounds of lime and 20 gallons of sulphur in a kettle with 20 gallons of water and boil. The sulphur is dissolved, which takes a little less than two hours. Put 80 pounds of unsalted lime into a barrel and pour over it enough hot water to slack it, and while it is boiling and 15 pounds of salt. When dissolved and it to the lime and sulphur in the kettle, and boil half an hour longer, when enough water should be added to make 60 gallons. Strain through coarse cloth or fine wire sieve, and with a Lewis pump, which will not clog, you can spray five acres a day. Each of these washes has strong advocates and both are good when properly made and applied.

How to Pack Flowers.

[Hartford Courant.]

Cut flowers are constantly sent through the mails, but seldom in such a manner as to preserve their bloom and freshness. To effect this, pack in a wooden box, not using cardboard. Line the box with wadding or cotton batting, saying over this a sheet of tissue paper. Then lay the flowers, not on top of each other, but in rows, side by side, the blossoms of each row on the stems of their neighbors. Pack closely, otherwise the flowers will be displaced and injured in the journey. Before packing they should stand in water for several hours, in order to absorb moisture enough to keep them from wilting. It is not well to sprinkle them too heavily after they are in the box, for without air this is likely to produce mildew.

Pimples.

The old idea was that facial eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus the old Sarsaparilla contained potash, a drastic mineral, that instead of decreasing, actually creates more eruptions. You have noticed this in such cases that Sarsaparilla. It is however now known that the stomach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, result pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate. A short testimonial to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparilla and Joy's. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 400 Hayes St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion. I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a later preparation and acted differently, I tried it and the pimples immediately disappeared."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Largest bottles, most effective, at same price.

For sale by OFF & VAUGHN, the Druggists, N. E. cor. Spring & Fourth sts.

FRESH LITERATURE.

FIRST FAMILY OF TASAJARA. BY BRET HARTE. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.)

A story from the pen of Bret Harte is like a promise of something pleasing, for Bret Harte is an artist whose colors are words and whose touch is wonderfully true, both to nature and humanity. In the volume before us he paints California's woods and vales and streams, and her bright skies, as only one can, who knows her well. And her people! What pictures he gives us of rural life and of unconventional manners. They are pictures that make us smile while they enlist our interest.

The story of "A First Family of Tasajara" has its counterpart, doubtless, in the history of many a "first family" in California, and the way in which titles to land have been acquired. But there is much of romance in the pages, and the process of evolution through which the awkward, rustic, but beautiful country girl is transformed into the fascinating and accomplished belle, and the bright boy, with no helpful companion-ship but that found in his books, grows up to noble, self-made manhood, cannot fail to interest the reader. Take this little picture:

"For with the spell that had come upon him the mean walls of his hiding place melted away; the vulgar stream beside him might have been that dim subterranean river down which Sindbad and his bale of riches were swept upon the Care of Death to the sunlight of life and fortune, so surely and so simply had it transported him beyond the cramped and darkened limits of his present life. He was in the better world of boyish romance—of gallant deeds and high enterprises—of brave men and those rarer, impossible women—the immaculate conception of a boy's virgin heart. What mattered it that behind that glittering window his mother and sisters grew feverish and excited over the vulgar details of their real but baser fortune. From the dark toothed by the muddy current John Milton, with a battered, dog-eared chronicle, soared on the wings of fancy far beyond their wildest ken."

A FLORENCE—REMANENT—A Novel. BY ARTHUR CLAYTON GUNTER. Author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Miss Nobody of Nowhere," etc. (New York: Home Publishing Company.)

A queer, fantastic book which exhibits the great resources of the author's imaginative powers. The plot of the story is so strange it will be read with curious interest to the end.

Magazines.

The Cosmopolitan (New York) for March has a bright table of contents, which once scanned by the intelligent reader will make him eager to peruse its pages. Among its more elaborate papers is "The Columbian World's Fair," by M. H. de Young. The article is copiously illustrated and full of information in regard to the plans and details of this great exposition, and it gives to the reader a fair comprehension of what the promoters of the World's Columbian Exposition are trying to do. Elizabeth Bisland has a delightful paper on "The Cathedral of Cologne." Adam Badeau's contribution is entitled "Strawberry Hill and the Countess Waldegrave." Among the other articles may be mentioned "An Episode in Mexico," Eleanor Seymour Sea; "Trailing Zero," Patience Stapleton; "A Night with a Leopard," Macmahon Challinor; "Problems of Aerial Navigation," by the editor; "Social Problems," Edward Everett Hale. The remaining articles are timely and interesting.

Books marked with a star () are for sale by Stoll & Thayer, this city.

All Men

SUFFERING FROM

Nervous Debility

Lost or Failing Manhood!

Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Mental Worry, Personal Weakness, Loss of Memory, Despondency, and all other Diseases of the Nervous System, produced by youthful follies and over-indulgence, quickly and permanently cured.

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ESSENCE OF LIFE!

THE GREAT VITALIZER

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SPECIAL and infallible specific also prepared for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

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Painless Dentistry

Fill gold fillings, crown and bridge work, all operations painless.

At both 80.00, 87 1/2 N. Main St. and 107 N. Main St.

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RATES: \$1.00 to \$5.00 PER DAY.

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... and GAZETTEER!

A Condensation of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Chambers's Encyclopedia, etc., with the addition of much original matter treating of AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

Illustrated with eighty full-page colored maps and nearly two thousand engravings.

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SUMMARY:

NEVER before has there been offered to the public a book of reference approaching this in completeness, compactness, or cheapness. It contains 720 pages of encyclopedic information concerning all branches of knowledge, comprising, in a condensed form, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, the very cream of the Encyclopedia Britannica and the latest edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, with the addition of a great many American subjects found in neither of the larger encyclopedias.

Besides being a comprehensive gazetteer of universal knowledge, it is also a complete Atlas of the World, containing eighty full-page maps. Some idea may be gained of the magnitude of this wonderful work and the vast number of subjects treated of, from the following table:

Number of Pages.	Size of Page.	Total Number of Pages.	Total Number of Words.	Number of Subjects.	Total Length of Columns, Inches.	Number of Words for One Cent.
720	7 3/4 x 10	200,800	1,700,000	18,000	21,600	3,500

If the columns were placed end to end they would reach over one-third of a mile. Just think of 1800 feet of choice reading, compiled from the latest sources, on 18,000 subjects of daily interest to everybody, for a sum per word that requires five figures to express the fraction, and

80 Full-Page Maps, Free.

The whole forming the largest, latest, and most complete Family Cyclopaedia ever produced. The maps are corrected to date and beautifully colored by the publisher's celebrated patent-process to distinguish States and political boundaries. The type is new and clear, the paper good and firm.

The ordinary price of an atlas alone, containing these maps, would be at least as much as the retail price of this entire book, of which they form but a single feature.

The volume is issued in two styles: Handsomely bound in cloth, with gold title, and side stamp, \$5.00. Elegantly bound in half Russia, with gold title, and side stamp, \$10.00.

This Splendid Book,

Indispensable to everybody—the student, the teacher, the scholar, the writer, the business man, and the intelligent citizen—will be sent, together with one year's subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, for the unprecedentedly low price of \$3.50! Or it will be furnished with the Daily Times one year, all for \$11.00.

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TIMES BUILDING,

FIRST AND BROADWAY.

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FROM 9 TO 9 A. M.

Seeds!

We offer to the public for coming planting season our choice stock of

Northern Grown and Imported Garden, Field, Tree and Flower Seeds, of which we have the largest and best assortment on the Coast.

Dutch and Japanese Flowering Bulbs.

Uth, Alfalfa, Grain and Grass Seeds at lowest market prices.

Complete Assortment of Implements for the Garden.

Florists' Supplies and Fancy Baskets of our own importation from Switzerland and Germany.

Imported Memorial Designs in metal and porcelain; immortal artificial flowers. These are of late introduction and are proving very popular.

OUR NURSERY

Carries a large stock of

Ornamental Plants

SHRUBS AND TREES.

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs furnished on short notice and at



Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THAT VENTURA CHARIVARI

How Uncle Peter Boyle Got Away With the Whole Party.

The following brief item appeared in the Ventura correspondence of THE TIMES yesterday morning:

The meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will be held this evening. Drunks and vags were run in by the wholesale yesterday, and the Police Court will do a rushing business today.

The scene of "Dr. Sevier" is laid in the quaint old city of New Orleans. Cable route is "Dr. Sevier" tomorrow night.

It is believed that Hill, the notorious San Bernardino druggist, is in Los Angeles. Just what the object of his visit is or what he intends doing is not known.

Gen. and Mrs. Washington will receive their friends this evening at the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets. Tea from 6 to 7.

"Cable's characterization of the coy and winsome Narcisse, and of the Widow Hilley, were given with a naïveté that made the hearers laugh till tears came."—Lawrence Journal.

Night before last Constable Rogers arrested a negro named Tom Thomas for embezzlement and locked him up in the County Jail. The fellow is accused of getting away with a watch in a shady manner.

Washington's birthday, today, will be generally observed. The City Council will meet this morning, but will transact no business, and adjourn until tomorrow morning. All the public offices, courts, banks, schools, etc., will be closed.

The Mexican "hobo" who was shot and beat up in a den on Aliso street a few nights ago is still alive. He is in the receiving hospital and was able to sit up yesterday notwithstanding the fact that there is a hole in his head and his skull is fractured in no less than three places.

The Thirtieth street school, between Grand avenue and Main street, has appointed a guard corps, consisting of Sgt. Tom Lee, Corporal Walter Monday and Privates Harry Williams, Key Marble and Walter Bixby. The girls are Genevieve Hamlin and Corporal Mary Tanner.

The project of starting garb works in the city has been again revived, and several parties are looking into the matter. So far as known there is no practical lack of work in the city, as those interested have instituted inquiries, but have so far been unable to secure the address of a reliable man with the practical experience desired.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher will today lecture in La Crescenta, taking for his subject, "Two Thousand Miles up the Amazon." This is one of the many lectures that Dr. Fletcher has, since his return from a prolonged residence in Europe and South America, delivered to great edification at Pasadena, England, France, Italy and Portugal; also in New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at Westlake Park witnessed the balloon ascension by Miss Hazel Key, Prof. Boning and the monkey, Yan-Yan, yesterday afternoon. The affair was quite a success, as there was no wind, the balloon shooting straight up in the air. The descent by parachute was very successful. It is estimated that there were at least 10,000 people in and about the park.

Yesterday afternoon a "hobo" named Ermengildo Calvetti, who peddles cheap wares around town, was arrested by the police for disturbing a religious meeting near the plaza. The meeting consisted of a lot of street preachers and street loungers who were holding forth with Calvetti appeared among them, with his wine and began to deal it out. In a few minutes the wine got such an influence on the congregation that the preachers were in danger of being seriously dealt with, and the preachers had to call in the police. The fellow was locked up for the night.

NEWS AND BUSINESS

The Weather.

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21, 1892.—At 8:00 a. m. the barometer registered 30.14; at 5:07 p. m. 30.12. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 50° and 65°. Maximum temperature, 65°; minimum temperature, 49°. Partly cloudy.

Napa soda at Willacott's, 124 N. Spring. Dewey's 85 cabinet phones reduced to \$3.50. Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, is now open for the tourist season.

Italian basket 25 per cent reduction. Campbell's Curio Store, 323 South Spring. Nobody ever saw on this Coast as fine cabinet photographs for double the money as are made at the Boston R. R. Photo Car, now standing on the S. P. track just east of the San Fernando street passenger depot.

"Santa Fe route," from the mild Pacific to the raging Atlantic. We run tourist sleeping car without change in our excursion from Los Angeles to Boston via the Grand Santa Fe route, and each excursion has on board one of our agents, who will take pleasure in looking after our patrons. You will save time and expense by calling at our first office, 129 North Spring street, or at the City street station, and purchase your ticket by the "old reliable Santa Fe" route through car service (without change).

PERSONALS

Maj. George N. Nolan of San Diego was in the city yesterday, and returns home by this morning's train.

Fred J. Baunel of San Francisco, and a former resident of this city, is stopping at the Nadeau for a few days.

William M. Eddy, president of the Santa Barbara County National Bank, is in the city, and took in the afternoon at the Opera-house on Saturday evening.

Mr. Crane, of the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, Chicago, is visiting Southern California with his family. He was the guest of Andrew McNally, at his Altadena home, yesterday.

Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., with a party of Chicago, Los Angeles and Pasadena friends, visited Andrew McNally yesterday in his beautiful mountain retreat at Altadena. Col. H. G. Otis and Hugh Wallace were also callers.

"HE WAS AN ENGLISHMAN."

His Opinion of the McKinley Tariff Law in the United States.

[London Financial News.]

It takes an impartial Englishman to give the average American "reformer" points as to the workings of the American system of protection and reciprocity.

Col. Howard Vincent, Member of Parliament for Sheffield, on returning from his recent visit to Canada and the United States, expressed the following opinion of the effects of the McKinley bill, in answer to the questions of a reporter:

"Can you give me any information about the working of the McKinley tariff?"

"I can tell you this: I believe it to be a tremendous success for America, and to be doing a great deal to give American wages to American working-men."

"Then you do not believe it is going to be repealed?"

"Not for a minute. The Democrats are completely changing their tone and openly declaring that they are no longer advocates of free trade."

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Wholesale by Hays, Baruch & Co.; and all retail druggists.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE matinee today. "The Burglar."

GRISMER-DAVIES Company at the Grand Matinee at 2, "The Burglar. Evening at 8, "Fenella."

General Concord Butlers, 210-N. Main st.

MEXICAN VENGEANCE

A Man Imprisoned in an Extinct Volcano

CHIHUAHUA (Mexico), Feb. 14.—[Correspondence.] A party of American tourists, who have been rambling over the mountains of this part of the country for some weeks, have just brought to this city a story of a find in an extinct volcano which is most remarkable. The party was lunching at the edge of the old crater when one of the young men determined to explore the interior, and to this end went down on a rope to a distance of about 100 feet and landed on a ledge of rocks. Here he was surprised to find the skeleton of a man, which was crumbling to pieces with age. By the side of the skeleton was found some old metal buttons and what appeared to be a piece of parchment, upon which there was writing in red. The writing was examined with a microscope and it was found to be in Spanish. If read as follows, as near as could be made out:

"My name is Rodrigo Perez. I was placed in this place by Manuel Perez, my cousin and his servants, because he thought I had been in love with his wife. I am infatigable. I am starving to death slowly. I have written this with my blood the 8th day of January, 1820. I have tried to dig steps in the rocks, but cannot and must die. With my dying breath I declare that I am innocent of any wrong to my cousin."

The records of Chihuahua show that a man named Manuel Perez at one time lived in this city and that he suddenly disappeared, at the same time also did his cousin. It is now believed that, murdering the cousin, Perez went back to Spain and has probably died long ere this. The place where the bones were found is frequently visited, but has never before been explored, and for this reason was an excellent place to hide the crime.

As soon as the first volley was fired half a score of able-bodied men, who were armed with fishhooks and tin pans, cleared the fence at one jump and were proceeding to turn the band leader down from the front door opened with a slam and "Uncle Peter" came flying out like a cyclone. The musical wing of the mob had reached a spot a few feet from the door, where they had huddled together, when the old man rushed among them.

The first man he ran against is one of the best-known men in Ventura, and he was so astonished by the groom's sudden appearance that he did not know what to do, so he held out his hand and pretended to believe that "Uncle Peter" had come out to invite them in, but such a thing was evidently furthest from the old man's mind, for he grasped the business man's hand with his left and led drive with his right with such force that the innocent victim tumbled over sprawling on his back, where he remained for fully ten minutes.

This gave the rest of the gang time to realize that "Uncle Peter" was on the warpath, so they dropped their pans and horns and started to retreat, but they were not quick enough, for another one was caught and soundly thrashed in less than ten seconds; two-thirds of the gang was headed off by the enraged old man, who rushed ahead of them, and was cleaning out the second man, and before they knew where they were they found themselves tangled up in a barbed wire fence in the rear of "Uncle Peter's" house.

Just as they became thoroughly tangled in the fence the old man swooped down on them. He had armed himself with a heavy board, and as each man was securely caught by the head and shoulders the old man proceeded to paddle each one of his enemies in the region of the pistol pocket in a most vigorous manner. He moved from man to man with such speed that in a few seconds fifteen voices were howling with pain, and the noise could be heard for ten blocks.

After the old man had thrashed them to his heart's content he threw his paddle down and entered the house and nothing more was seen of him that night. The mob took their departure as soon as possible, and not a single one had the courage to toot a horn or tamper with a fishhook again that night.

In a Railway Car on High Legs.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The Hotel Lincoln has a guest who has undergone in the past three months a series of what were in his remarkable experiences. He is Maximilian Soho, a young Greek who has been brought over here to complete his studies in theology. When the proper time comes he will take his place as pastor of one of the Greek churches in this country.

Young Soho spoke through an interpreter, because he is not as yet familiar enough with the English speech to let it trip merrily from his tongue. "Three months ago," he said, "I was riding over the mountains to my studies on an ass and had never seen a ship or a railroad train. One day the good father at the monastery told me what had been asked of him to do, and that, if I chose, my mission in life might be to preach in America. I said yes. But it was hard to go so far away. I went on ships and railway trains to a steamship in which I came here, and it was all very wonderful. I did not get frightened, because I had read of such trains, but when I got to America I was carried through the air in a railway car on high legs. I caught hold of my companions and was in fear. I no longer fear what you call the high railroads. I laugh at my foolish fears of the first day."

To Encourage Young Patriots.

[San Jose Mercury.]

The practice of flying a United States flag from the various schoolhouses of the country has led the LOS ANGELES TIMES to suggest that as a means of investing the emblem with something of its proper significance in the youthful mind it would be a good plan to appoint a color guard in each school. The guard would have charge of the flag, and if an appointment to it be made as a reward of merit it would doubtless excite considerable emulation among the young patriots of our schools.

[And would teach them, as one of the first lessons in veneration and patriotism, that a proper use of the flag will never permit it to be laid on the ground, hung up on a fence, displayed at a fake exhibition of any sort, or otherwise prostituted to base uses.—Ed. TIMES.]

Cost of Planting Deciduous Orchards.

[California Fruit Grower.]

In planting orchards the cost to a considerable extent depends upon the varieties of trees to be planted, the location of the land in regard to transportation and berries, the character of the soil and availability of labor; but for average commercial varieties and location and ordinarily good soil, the following figures of cost per acre are about as near correct as observation and experience can make them:

EVERLASTINGLY AT IT.

Bargains at Mozart's for One Week More—Continued Advertising Brings Success.

Mozart's Millinery Store is always before the public with bargains. No old stable, shop-worn chestnuts to work off. But we offer for a few days only, a small lot of the finest trimmings, such as hats at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, any one being worth three times the price. No attention has been paid to the first cost of them. We are bound to clear the lot before the return of our eastern buyer with spring orders, and you will everlastingly advertise us.

All kinds of millinery at any price for a few days at Mozart's. Children's Straw-trimmed Suits, \$1. A large brim Sun Hat at 10c; and a good Ribbon on No. 10 and 21c a yard.

The cleanest clear stock of Millinery on sale as bargains for a few days at Mozart's. The most decided bargains yet offered in millinery. We are sure you will find them everlastingly advertise us.

Help wanted. Best designers and trimmers in the city. Trimming hats or bonnets, \$1.00.

MOZART'S MILLINERY, 205 S. SPRING ST., bet. 24 and 31.

Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 11, 1892.

After suffering for years with stomach trouble I was at last induced to try Dr. Wm. H. Allen's "Cure for Stomach Trouble." He examined me and pronounced my trouble a tumor in the stomach. After two months' treatment, during which time I felt greatly relieved and benefited, my ailment entirely cured, and from that time to the present, which is four months, I have not felt the least return of my old trouble.

I am able to eat many things which formerly would distress me very much. Therefore, I feel that I can do nothing else than to recommend the doctor to all who can be induced to try him. I hereby extend him my most heartfelt thanks for his services to me.

Wm. H. Allen, 217 South Bonnie Brae street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cheap Lumber.

Before purchasing lumber it will be to your advantage to let Clark & Humphreys show you their stock. Office, 129 W. Second st.

EUCALYPTA EXTRACT for influenza, lameness, chafing, pains and aches; strengthening and stimulating.

IF YOU are troubled with the grip call on H. J. Woolcott, Nos. 124 and 126 N. Spring street, and purchase a bottle of Imperial Whisky.

WM. C. AIKEN, Architect, Room 12, Burdick Block, cor. Second and Spring streets.

Carriages, Surreys, Phaetons, 210-212 N. Main st.

EUCALYPTA EXTRACT for sprains, burns, ulcers, bruises, poison oak; soothing and healing.

DRINK DELBECQ OCHAMPAGNE. H. J. Woolcott, Agent.

MOSGROVE'S DRESSMAKING!

This department is under the management of the most experienced and thorough cutter and fitter on this Coast. For perfection of cut, style, and finish of dressmaking, my place has no peer. TOURISTS can have their suits made in one day, and be guaranteed of satisfaction. MOSGROVE'S suits given special attention. Bring your own material, or you can make selections from goods to suit from \$10 to \$25 per suit. Terms are liberal and the little guarantee. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.

FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

All kinds of fur work done in the house. Old fur coats, hats, and skins, cleaned, dyed, and renovated; short notice and at very reasonable prices. All work guaranteed first-class.

MOSGROVE'S Coat and Suit House, 119 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists!

DR. E. T. BARBER

Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch comprising 2,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or irrigated portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is the only place in Southern California, California Colony Co. and will be sold in tracts of 100 to 500 acres. The terms are liberal and the little guarantee. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.

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And dealer in all the latest Novelties of LADIES' HEADWEAR. Special attention given to MANICURING and SHAMPOOING. Also agent for Miss Beach's Curling Fluid, celebrated for its lasting qualities.

MISS MAY O. PIERSON, DRESSMAKING PARLORS, Corner Third and Spring, rooms 3 & 11, RECEPTION ROOM, NO. 11.

Work done on short notice and in the VERY BEST STYLE.

Special attention given to orders from TOURISTS.

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Work done on short notice and in the VERY BEST STYLE.

Special attention given to orders from TOURISTS.

DEATH!

On Prices.

Those that now prevail at the

PARSSAN

Cloak and Suit Company,

217 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Are but a mere semblance of their former selves. The inauguration of the unsurpassable

Removal Sale!

Has been instrumental in this great reduction, and the public guiding their actions by the untarnished and high reputation of "The Parisian,"

have quickly taken advantage of it. Shameful prices are in the ascendency. They range as follows:

SCOTCH ULSTERS WITH CAPES..... \$35.00 now \$16.50

SEALED JACKET, \$18.00 & \$20.00 now \$9.00, \$12.50 and \$20.00 respectively.

FUR TRIMMED CLOTH JACKETS, \$12.00 & \$15.00 now \$6.00, \$9.00 and \$12.50 respectively, and so on.

The goods are all new, too, not old, chestnutty and shoddy styles.

When You Look Back

YOU REALIZE HOW GOOD SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA IS When Compared With Your Former Choice

Lot's wife looked back, with a well-known result.

Bellamy looked back in his dream. The smoker who has not tried "Seal" before can look back to wonder how he could have escaped the true excellence of the Seal of North Carolina.

Packed in Patent Cloth Pouches and in Foil.

Artificial Teeth..

Inserted without plates. Broken teeth and loose ones. Guaranteed tight and lasting. PAINLESS PROCESS. THE FINEST WORK AT PRICES THAT PLEASE!

DR. M. E. SPINKS, Park Plaza, opp. Sixth-street Park, FIFTH & HILL STS.

THE DELIGHT.

307 S. Spring st.

Clearance sale of winter millinery at less than cost to make room for a large stock of spring goods. A fashionable dressmaking department is now in connection with our establishment. Rates reasonable.

Miss J. A. Williams, Manager. G. A. Neth, Proprietor.

DR. BELL'S GERMAN EXTRACT cures all private, syphilitic, chronic, urinary skin and blood diseases, catarrh, lung affections, female complaints and all such diseases as are brought about by indigestion and excesses.

Dr. Bell's French Wash cures all private diseases, blood poison, old sores and ulcers, O & G in two or three days, \$1.00. No preparation. Guaranteed to cure. For sale only at the reliable BERLIN DRUG STORE, 806 South Spring st., Los Angeles. Over 30,000 testimonials of wonderful cures.

Some very handsome styles in fine French satens as well as new material called wash and crepe, and many other styles, all expert to discern the difference between this material and the real silk. These goods bought in large quantities and at a special sale under \$25, but they will be sold if you come early Monday morning at 10c.

A line of black satin striped cotton dress goods: a most handsome material. One you cannot resist purchasing if you want anything in black cotton material. These goods would be low priced at 40c. We will let them go at

25c.

In our dress gingham department we are showing a line of newest spring creations that were purchased by us to sell at 15c, and not intended to be opened until the middle of March; but to illustrate how cheap we can sell goods, they will be on sale at

8 1/2c

A new line of shirtings—the finest material that we have ever laid upon our counter, and you know that we have shown some fine shirting effects. But we have never had any to equal these at double the price. They come in light, medium and dark colors, the best quality of material from any hosiery shown. Price will be

10 and 15 cts.

Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co., Notary and Corporate Seal, Rubber Stamps, Brass Stamps, Key and Baggage Checks, Budgets, Seal

224 West First st., Los Angeles.

The past week has brought us lots of new goods in every department of the house. Superior classes of merchandise which we have only handled in small quantities, we have elaborated on in every detail. Our experience with the better class of goods in the past six months has been as complete as that of any other store. As far as it goes into its fullest extent. As our ratio of profit is uniform, you will find all classes of goods sold in like proportion. As far as prices are concerned you will always find us under the center aisle, to line these counters with as eager and expectant patrons purchasing silks and dress goods as were formerly wont to occupy the same space buying cotton fabrics. It requires time, but with the inducements that we hold out, we are confident that we shall offer a line of 4-inch plaid wool dress goods in gray effects. You will find them to be the cheapest and most desirable goods in the establishment in the known world. Mind the width, one yard and a quarter, and the price will be

25c

This is an item which should call out every lady in Los Angeles that has any wants in the way of dress goods for her own use. As we are desirous of having this go as far as possible, and only having a limited quantity, we must restrict the purchase to eight yards for any one purchase.

The next inducement to visit our stores early Monday morning offered by the dress goods department is a line of 4-inch all-wool solid colored silk-plaided Hosiery and Serges, the value of which ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per yard. These goods could not be imported for \$1.00 per yard, and we have a limited quantity we have of them, and wishing to make them go as far as possible, we must restrict the purchase to ten yards for any single person. Price

75c.

Considering the quality of these goods, and they also come in black, we must say that at 75c per yard they are even a greater value than the first item at 25c.

You all know what the French all-wool Châle is, and you know the price just as staple as it is on a calico. There is less money in handling these goods at the regular prices, 60 and 70 cents per yard, than there is in selling cotton flannels. We will place them on sale Monday at

49c.

We will call your attention to the fact that the colored dress goods which we had on for the past week will be reduced to 15c during the present one, and those who were unable to get to town, owing to the inclement weather, will have an opportunity to avail themselves of this offer.

In black dress goods there is not a house in the State of California that can show you the quality for the money that we quote. We commence our line at 40c for all-wool Serges and Henriettas. At 50c you buy a French imported cashmere or Serge, 30 to 34 inches wide, all-wool. We sell you these goods for 40c in New York. At 50c you are buying a quality that we always got 75c for. At 75c we sell you one line that we always got 85c for, and it embraces all-wool Serges, Henriettas, fancy novelty black and white, fancy novelty black and white, the truth when we say these goods can be replaced for the money we are selling them at.

For 85c we are selling you our \$1.00 quality of black silk warp Henrietta, our black silk warp Henrietta, our silk finish Serge and Henrietta, 44 in. wide.

At 85c we sell you a line of fancy novelty dress goods, 42 inches wide. They arrived yesterday—some of the very newest creations and under other circumstances we could not offer to sell them under \$1.50 per yard.

In colored and figured India silks we are selling a line of 24-inch at 45c. We do not want to confuse these goods with the quality that is being sold at 35c, and we will not hold a thread. The latter is the cheapest made. We won't have it in our house. In purchasing silks, ask us whether they are ours or others, always try the strength of the material and you will find ours to be of a superior quality. We tell you the truth when we say these goods can be replaced for the money we are selling them at.

At 74c and 85c we sell you some of the handsomest printed India silks that you have ever seen, and certainly the best for the money ever offered in Los Angeles.

At 85c a line of sublime printed India silks. We have heretofore declined to sell them at 85c because actual comparison with anything in this town has proven them to be 35c per yard cheaper than the closest competition. A number of patrons inform us that they can buy a similar quality at the same price. To be lower than the lowest we have marked them at

98c.

We would advise our friends that at 98c this is the cheapest piece of silk we have in our stock. We are offering specially a line of colored and figured India silks at 98c per yard. We have all the new shades and tell you candidly that we cannot replace them when these are gone under 75c per yard.

Our special sale on black dress silks, all different weaves, at 75c will continue during the week as long as we have the goods.

We can emphasize the fact that there has at any time in the mercantile history of this town, at any sale, for any cause, under any circumstances, been merchandise bought in large quantities and at a special sale under \$25, but they will be sold if you come early Monday morning at 10c.

In our wash fabric stock you will find the newest things, new materials created this season, new designs printed and woven on Bedford cords copied from the finest imported wool materials with the handsomest printed designs. We are offering you goods, and they should command 35c per yard, at

15c.

A line of handsome printed cotton chevrons. These are also imitations of fine French dress goods. When made up it would be difficult to tell the difference between them and a fine all-wool dress goods. This line should command 25c per yard and we have marked them to sell at

10c.

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8 1/2c

A new line of shirtings—the finest material that we have ever laid upon our counter, and you know that we have shown some fine sh

ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS. BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

ORANGE LANDS

AT... REDLANDS
On 10 years' time

20 ACRES OF THE finest orange land within 1 mile of the two railroad depots at Redlands for \$300 per acre, including the water piped to the highest corner. Only \$300 cash down and the balance can run for ten (10) years at 6% per cent. interest; 5 acres or 10 acres of it will be sold at the same price and terms.

1 TWO-STORY HOUSE and 4 1/2 acres of Washington Navel oranges on the finest residence street in Redlands. Price only \$6000; one-third cash down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6% per cent. net interest.

10 ACRES only two blocks from the Redlands postoffice; all in fine orange trees 6 years old. If sold immediately only \$10,000; this property is worth nearly double the amount to sell as city lots at present prices.

10, 20, 40 or 80 ACRES on Montone Highlands adjoining the famous Montone Nurseries where the lemon buds have grown 8 feet last season, and orange buds 6 feet without being fertilized; where the severe frosts of this winter have not injured a single tree; where it is so calm that the orange trees do not require any stakes; where the settlers have pure mountain water to drink free of charge; where you can see nearly every town in the valley, and all trains running into Montone on all the railroads from your own door; where people go from 100 miles distant to buy 1-year-old prune trees for 20 cents each by the 1000, and peaches and apricots at 15 cents each; where the 1-year-old lemon trees (budded) sell at \$1.50 each and orange trees at \$1.00 each by the 1000; where there is only about 200 acres of this choice land now unsold and can be bought at \$300 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, balance on or before 5 years at 8 per cent interest. 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts at Montone, nearer town, and fully as good for oranges and other fruits, but not suitable for nursery stock, at \$200 per acre; only 10 per cent cash and balance on 5 years' time.

Apply to **W. P. MCINTOSH, Gen. Manager,**
144 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

LEBIG WORLD DISPENSARY

The Los Angeles Surgical Institute,
123 SOUTH MAIN STREET

A Medical and Surgical Institute for the cure of all nervous and chronic diseases Branch of the Dr. Liebig Company of San Francisco, and now located at 123 South Main street, Los Angeles. They are the only specialists in Los Angeles performing the latest surgical operations required for a radical cure of Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele, etc. Urinary, Kidney and Bladder troubles quickly corrected.

SPECIAL—Blood and Skin Diseases speedily, completely and permanently eradicated from the system. Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness and Unfitness for Marriage yield readily to their mode of treatment. Infectious or Contagious Diseases, Loss of Vital Power, Gleet, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges and all delicate disorders of either sex positively cured. Those suffering from Piles, Fistula and Rectal Diseases fully restored to health. All medicines compounded in their own laboratory and FREE TO PATIENTS. Long experience, with unparalleled success, is the best evidence of a doctor's skill. Thousands successfully treated by correspondence.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Each eminent in his specialty, selected for their skill and experience in treating Nervous, Private, Chronic and Complicated Diseases.

DISEASES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY:
Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases; Diseases of the Digestive Organs; Constipation; Liver, Kidney and Bladder Complaints; Bright's Disease; Diabetes and kindred affections; Diseases of the Bladder; Stricture; Pits, Nervous Diseases, Lost Manhood, Piles, Diseases of Children and all complaints with unfailing success. Separate offices for ladies, and in charge of the Staff Surgeons from San Francisco, who personally perform all surgical operations. They are graduates of one of the leading universities and duly licensed as Physicians and Surgeons in California.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES.
The afflicted are informed that this institution is supplied with skill, ability, facilities and appliances for the successful treatment of all classes of disease and chronic ailments, no matter from what cause arising. Nervous Debility, Lack of Youthful Vigor in Men, the result of excesses, abuse, overwork or dissipation, positively cured.

CONSULTATION AND ADVISORY FREE.
A friendly talk may save you years of suffering and perhaps your life. Out-of-town patients treated by correspondence. All communications and consultations sacredly confidential.

If the Dr. Liebig Company cannot cure you no power on earth can. Take one candid thought before it is too late. Those ruined in health by unlearned pretenders and those whom other physicians have pronounced incurable especially requested to try the latest improved methods now adopted. Each patient seen privately and cures guaranteed in curable cases.

The Dr. Liebig Company are the oldest, most reliable and successful San Francisco Special Surgeons and Physicians, and on account of thousands of maltrated cases by so-called "doctors" in Los Angeles they have opened Permanent Branch Offices in Los Angeles at 123 South Main street. Call or write for particulars. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

Natural
Herb
Dooton

DR. HONG SOI,

CONSULTATION FREE.

Physician
and
Surgeon.



817 S. BROADWAY, NEAR THIRD, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DR. HONG SOI has graduated and received his diploma from the Medical schools and Universities in Canton and made his first professional practice for many years in the hospitals of Canton and Hong Kong, China. He is the sixth of a generation of doctors in his family and has made thorough studies of all diseases of the human body. The doctor has had wide experience as a physician and during his long stay of six years in Los Angeles, has made many skillful cures. The doctor cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, and all diseases that the human body is heir to, by his herbs, medicines, freshly prepared every day. It would be a benefit to these who are in trouble with sickness to give him a fair trial; his terms are very reasonable. The doctor uses a thousand kinds of medicines which he directly imports from China. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials from patients who have been cured by this doctor can be shown at his office. Please remember the above address and preserve this advertisement.

TRY MOKI HERB TEA!

A CALIFORNIA REMEDY.

HEALTH RESTORER—Purges the system from all effete matter.

EASY, sure action. Nature's assistant. Always reliable.

READY RELIEF from Stomach, Liver and Kidney trouble.

BLOOD PURIFIER, pure complexion, clear brain.

THIS is above all a woman's remedy—her true friend.

EQUALLY wonderful in its effect on old and young, either sex.

A UNIVERSAL remedy. Prevents sickness. Saves doctors' bills.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT:

A marvelous remedy.

Never leaves any bad effect.

The most pleasant and effective remedy ever used.

Cured me of a gripe.

A single teaspoonful in a cup of boiling water will make a tea that is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. It frees the system from all impurities, and health and a pure complexion must result.

To be taken on retiring and its effect is "good morning" about 8 o'clock. No griping or unpleasantness. Take it for a week! Free your system from effete matter. You will feel exhilarated, bright and fresh as a May morning. Try a package; sure to do you good and to please you.

Price only For sale by all dealers.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES!

Boilers, Engines, Drilling Ropes, Pipe etc

Eastern-made Drilling Tools.

The only establishment on the Pacific Coast that can furnish everything connected with drilling or pumping oil wells.

Santa Paula Hardware Co.,
SANTA PAULA Ventura Co., Cal.

THE WATER QUESTION.

More Light on the Important Subject.

The Legal Aspects Set Forth at Considerable Length.

The Speeches of Hon. M. T. Allen and Judge Anderson.

A Very Careful Exposition of the Several Points Involved from a Strictly Legal Standpoint—Interesting Reading.

As everything bearing on the water question is of interest at this time, and there is a general demand for all reliable information bearing on this important subject, the speeches of United States District Attorney Allen and Judge Anderson, delivered before the special committee of the Council on water supply, Saturday, brief synopses of which were published in *THE TIMES* yesterday morning, are given this morning substantially in full. Mr. Allen was the first to address the committee; the main points of his speech are as follows:

MR. ALLEN'S SPEECH.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I take it, as President Bonhall has expressed it, that this request for an interchange of views arises from the examination of which we, as members of the Citizens' Committee or in their interest, gave the subject of our water rights and the best method to be adopted to protect the city some two years ago. Some of the matters which were then of importance to us in determining the course of conduct recommended have passed from my memory, and if in my present statement I have forgotten or misstated facts or conditions I will take it kindly to be corrected.

The first question you asked us to give our views upon is as to whether or not there is a restriction, in our opinion, as to the amount of the bonds which the city may issue to construct water works—a restriction to 5 per cent. I take it that in view of the fact that our statutes, as now existing, authorize the issuance of bonds to the extent of 15 per cent. of the taxed value, that this inquiry comes on account of that provision of the State constitution, under the sub-head of restriction of indebtedness, which says that no debt shall be created—bonded debt—except a vote be had upon the proposition and that it shall be paid within twenty years from the time of its being contracted. I know that eminent lawyers are of the opinion that this restriction in the constitution restricts municipal corporations to 5 per cent. of the taxable value of property of the city. I don't agree with that proposition; but there is sufficient of doubt thrown about it that, as a practical proposition, it would be a difficult thing for a municipality in California, under that provision of the constitution, to dispose of bonds in excess of 5 per cent. of its taxable property.

You know the limitation of capital that as long as there could be a reasonable question raised as to the validity of a bond, just that long the bond is unmarketable.

Now, coming to your second and third inquiries, which are in some sense connected, first, whether the Council can legally proceed to construct water works without first acquiring the ownership of existing works; and second, whether they can lease whatever rights they may have in the waters of the Los Angeles River. Your question as to whether they can legally proceed to construct water works, I presume, shall be taken to mean proceed to construct an operating water works, or use such water will contend that you have not the right, as the custodians of the public streets and alleys, if you see fit, at your own expense, to lay down pipes and mains in your streets, not interfering with other vested rights. But the question then presents itself whether—under the existing contracts of today—you could operate a water system through those pipes after you had constructed them during the existence of the present contracts. Now to get at that matter we will have to look at the nature of the property the city has in the water of the river, the nature of the title of the city and the character of the municipality in relation thereto and the nature of the original contract the city made in 1868.

How do you hold these rights, gentlemen? My view of it is and was, at the time of this examination, that you hold these rights as you do the streets and public alleys—in trust only for the benefit of the public.

In 1868 this city, having before that time appropriated certain waters from the river, then as trustee being possessed of certain rights to take from the river and divert certain waters, made a contract with one Beaudry, Griffin and others, by which those people should take and use this trust property in the river for the benefit of the public; that they should take and use the streets which they held in trust for the public use, and lay down pipes and conduct that water for the use of and for sale to the inhabitants, and the city agreed that for a period of thirty years, I believe it was, it would not permit any other persons to engage in like business, or use such water or the streets for such purpose that is my recollection of the substance of that contract. Now, had the city the right to make that contract? Can there be any valid reason why they could not? It was not an exclusive franchise granted to a corporation; it was a contract by a trustee holding the trust property, having legal capacity to make a contract, with citizens who had a similar capacity to make a contract. It was entered into. It has been in force and observed for a term of years; vested rights were thus obtained, and I believe that the state of facts existing as they did in 1868, no constitutional provision or any legislation since that contract was made and entered into, either by legislative act or by the constitution, would be effectual to defeat or impair the contract; that the Constitution of the United States which prohibits legislation impairing the obligations of contracts would be violated, if this constitutional provision of ours could be held to impair or affect that contract. Now, if I am right upon that proposition, then there is a contract in force today, and a valid one, with Beaudry or his successors by which this city has agreed not to let or lease to anybody else water rights of the city or permit the streets of this city to be used by competing pipe lines. That is the letter of the contract. What is the spirit of it? It is certainly not to be disputed that a contract must

be carried out in letter and in spirit. The spirit of it would be that the Council will be held to have contracted not to do themselves that which they agreed not to allow others to do.

Now, then, as to the third question involved, as to the validity of this charter which undertakes to prohibit the lease or disposition of the water owned by the city in the Los Angeles River, I would simply state in general terms that in my opinion it is an absolute nullity, and cannot in any wise control the Council in determining their legal rights, or be held to restrict their authority. Judge Anderson has said to me that he will give views more extended upon that proposition.

Now, then, you asked me to make any suggestions that I may desire to make in reference to relief in the premises. My suggestions were made, I believe, some year and a half ago and were published. I believed then, as I believe now, that it is practically without the power of this city to construct a water works system itself. Practically, if you were to undertake by condemnation, which I believe you might, and acquire all of the rights even of the Crystal Springs Company, or any other persons along the river, and of the pipes and mains of the old company, it is essential that you should have the money to pay the amount of the verdict of a jury as to the value of these properties. To put yourself in funds you would have to sell and negotiate your bonds. You could not practically by a tax raise an amount of money sufficient to do it, and you would have to issue your bonds. The question then presents itself of your right to issue bonds and the possibility of their sale—whether there is any power today, legal power, constitutional power, in the municipality to issue a bond under the law as it now stands. The provision of the constitution, I am not self-exhausting, and the bond law as it now stands seems to me to be unwarranted.

Under the constitution as it now is, under the laws as they are now framed, the whole of that immense debt and obligation would rest upon we who live here today; it must all be paid within twenty years. Now, look at the burden which would rest upon any one of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 to be paid within the meantime of ten years. In my mind the only practical solution of this whole matter is to enlist capital to form a corporation with sufficient means and with sufficient guarantees to go on and develop and lay mains and construct a water works and complete system, both for irrigation and for domestic use, a system which will give you water which, when utilized upon the outlying territory, would bring in and make valuable this immense area of land which is today valueless and which is in sight of our City Hall, and organize a corporation of that kind it may issue bonds, payable, in, say, fifty years. You have within your power to contract with them by which you can acquire all outstanding rights and all their property at first cost; the payment of it can be scattered over a period of years, and other people, besides those of us today who are struggling along under the depression of the present time, can be called upon to pay that debt. You can protect yourselves by guaranteeing or by some contract relations with that company by which you may deliver this water. You may collect the interest and pay it upon the bonds, you may pay the principal of the most rapid calculation, you may know each year by a mathematical calculation just what amount of money you have to raise; you would have in your power then to direct that the city of Los Angeles, for its street sprinkling and for its fire purposes, should pay a proportion of this burden. Why should you not do that? As it is today, gentlemen, under the Spring Valley Company your rates must be sufficient to pay the interest upon the investment of your water company. Those rates come from whom? From the people who use the water, the citizens who use the water; it is an aggregate sum of which the city pays nothing. The vacant lot, the man who blocks the man who blocks the whole acres out here unused and unoccupied in the city, waiting for you and me and other men to build it into value, pays nothing for the street sprinkling in front of their land. Now, if you have an aggregate sum to raise which you know, and you compel the city to pay a certain sum of the general amount for its street sprinkling and for its fire purposes, it reduces the aggregate amount you have to raise from consumers. You can arrange in your contract by which you can deliver and sell irrigating water outside; a revenue will be derived from that which will still lessen the amount you have to raise of this water rate to the actual consumers and in place of the man with the dinner pail footing the bill you can reduce his rate to one-half the present prices, and yet furnish him the very same water, and possibly a better supply and a better pressure, and the city lose no money by the transaction.

The position of this water are enormous if it is utilized, and you have it in your power, under this sort of a contract with a corporation, to utilize it, a thing which you could not do practically under the law if you undertook to place the burden upon the citizens now by a direct taxation to meet these serial bonds in order to realize an amount sufficient to acquire and construct the works yourself.

You have a wonderful, a valuable trust to execute. Do it in the interest of the people; lighten the burdens of today; let the next generation contribute to the cost of this water. Millions are required to pave and construct needed improvements; do not destroy these opportunities by attempting a burden greater than the people can bear; do not increase our taxes until people shall be driven from the city, but rather invite capital from abroad to come and help us. I thank you for this invitation and for your attention.

JUDGE ANDERSON'S REMARKS.
The Question as to Whether the City has the Power to Lease.
Mr. Allen was immediately followed by Judge Anderson, who stated that he would be as brief as possible and address himself to the question as to whether the city has the power to lease, as he understands that question, meaning are the city's powers restricted by section 191 of the charter, which says: "That said city shall not convey, lease or otherwise dispose of its rights in said waters, or any part thereof, or grant or lease to any corporation or person any right or privilege to use, manage or control the said waters, or any part thereof, for any purpose, public or private, otherwise than by license revocable by said city at pleasure, upon notice not to exceed six months; provided that this provision shall not be construed to prevent the ordinary sale and distribution of the said waters to the inhabitants of the city, or persons doing business therein, for irrigating and domestic uses, and for manufacturing purposes other than for water power." Judge Anderson continued:

That, as I understand, is the meaning of that question, whether that limits your power. Eighteen months ago I had occasion to examine this section. The first thing that called my attention to it was investigating as to what was really the status of the rights of the city. I was told that the charter of the city gave the city certain water rights, that is supposed to be obtained by the legislative approval of the charter. If you will see here the first section is:

"The city of Los Angeles shall continue in the ownership and enjoyment of all rights to the water of the river Los Angeles heretofore vested in it, its predecessors or predecessors, including the pueblo of Los Angeles, and is hereby declared to have the full, free, and exclusive right to all the water flowing in the said river at any point from its source or sources, or to the intersection of said river with the southern boundary of said city, and also the ownership of, and the right to develop, economize, control, use, and utilize all waters flowing beneath the surface in the bed of said river at any point or points between the points of terminal above named."

When I first turned to these two sections it struck me as the most remarkable thing that I ever saw in my life to find a section of the kind within the charter of a city. This charter here was formed and organized under a power given by the Legislature to form a charter for the government of the city, and here were a couple of sections, one of them attempting to or apparently conferring a right of property and the other one limiting the use of that; neither of which came within the purview of the legislation under which that charter was passed.

The water power or authority in the parties passing this charter to have control of that question, and the declaration did not enlarge the rights you had already. I will call your attention to this first section as bearing upon the construction of the second section. Suppose they had in this first section said that, although you had those rights before you, you shall have them no longer. Would that have any effect upon your rights? The property was vested in you and the Legislature or parties passing this charter could not take it away from you. If it was vested it was an absolute right to that water and property to hold it just as you had it, and any other individual or they could not have deprived you of that property. Now I come to the second section. Can they deprive you of any attribute of property? What are the attributes of property? It is the privilege to own it, sell it, lease it and manage it as you please; therefore, I say, that is what is a nullity, and it is within the purview of the Legislature. They cannot strip you of your rights or the citizens of Los Angeles here of the rights they always had in that water. Not only that, if you will notice that section, if you will construe it, it is an absolute destruction of the property. What is property? Anything, in a horse, in land, in anything. Property consists of the right to hold it, own it and use it as any individual owns his property. The very moment they say you shall not convert it, you shall not lease it or dispose of it in any other way, or say you can't sell it to anybody excepting citizens living here, they deprive you of one of the most valuable rights you have ever had in the property. You have in the past sold that property to citizens living below the city here and in doing that you violate this law. They have deprived you of that right—it is something they cannot do. No Legislature and nobody else can deprive you of individual ownership of his property here. It is the citizens that own it, the citizens, the people here, that own it in their aggregate capacity. In that capacity they own it just as any individual would own this property, nor the Legislature nor any one else can add to or take away from that individual ownership. The water power sections are absolutely void. There is no power on earth that can alienate the right to property which the citizens in the aggregate have in their property. I understand the mode by which this is passed. It is first passed upon by a committee, and then by the Council, and then by the vote of a majority of the city and is approved by the Legislature; that is a species of legislation authorized by the act, and there was no power there that could deprive the individuals in this city of their right to the water; the majority cannot control it; it is vested by the law in the citizens here in the aggregate, and it cannot be controlled. You cannot deprive the property of its attributes as property, and that is what this does. It puts it in such a situation that it absolutely deprives it of every attribute of property.

Now, I will call your attention to one thing. Suppose that the city of Los Angeles should have occasion to use water from some other source, if they thought it for the best interests of the city to use water from some other source, both for sprinkling our yards and gardens and for drinking water and for domestic purposes; say they don't want to use this water, what would you do with it; what would you do with the water if they should say you shall not use it except a citizen or person doing business in the city; you could not dispose of it like another man who owns his property. Now, what is it you own? Water in the river was never owned by anybody. You can't get a title to water as it flows in the river. It is like the wild animal. It has to be captured before you can get a title to the water. There is what is a right and interest in the water; the right to have the water flow upon your land, not property in the water itself, but the right to have the water flow upon your land; that is all the right that any citizen acquires in the water as it flows in the river. When you bought from Mr. Griffin up here you bought no water; he didn't have any water to sell. Mr. Griffin simply had the right to have the water as it flowed in the Los Angeles River flow through his land as a riparian owner, and you simply bought from him the right that he owned, and that was the ownership of that land and prevent you from taking it out of the river and to keep anybody else from going and taking the water out of the river. Unless you appropriate it upon public lands before the riparian right exists, or appropriate it by continuous use for five years—whenever you do that you get to have absolute ownership of the water. What do I mean by that? I mean this: There is no such thing as the ownership of the water as it flows in the river. But what is the ownership of that water? What is a riparian owner and you have a right to have it flow down by your land. But what is the other property? It is that which you have captured, and flumes for five years, and that has vested in this city an absolute ownership in the water, that which you own

and no more. And that is the property that they say here in this section that you can't sell, you can't lease, you can't convey, you can't dispose of to anybody excepting citizens inside the city or somebody doing business in the city. Then my opinion is, and I have had it for eighteen months, that that section has validity whatever, that it consists simply of idle words, and that in any adjustment or any disposition of the city's rights or the city's interest in the water you are not hampered one particle by that section.

There is the bond question. In addition to what Mr. Allen said I will advance one idea. I am inclined to believe that this act of the Legislature here which provides for the issuance of the bonds as serial, making the one-twentieth payable in the shape of a bond, you understand, I believe it comes within the purview of the constitution. I think this. I think that the constitution says that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of one-twentieth of it that it does not mean the aggregate amount voted, but it means one-twentieth of every bond. Suppose now that you would issue 100 bonds under this authority that is voted, should issue 100 bonds, each one of them becoming a debt upon the city, and, as I understand that constitution, it means that there shall be a sinking fund for each one of those bonds, one-twentieth of each one of those bonds for every year and that you don't satisfy the requirements of the constitution by putting it in serial form and making one of the bonds that is for one-twentieth, and making that payable. It will always hang over this bonded indebtedness as to whether the Legislature had authority by the act of 1889 to authorize you to make an indebtedness of \$1,000,000 and divide it in a series of bonds and make one another of it payable one year and another twentieth of it payable another year, whether that comes within the purview of the sinking fund to pay that debt. I think the debt consists of each one of the bonds you issue, and there should be a sinking fund to pay each one of the bonds you issue; anyway, it is susceptible of that construction. It always acts as a cloud over the issuance and the sale of the bonds. I think the constitutional enactment itself in giving this privilege of raising this money for public improvements hampers and is of such an impracticable character that the privilege almost amounts to nothing. I think the legislative enactment is worse—that is the one empowering you to do it and requiring you to do it by serials—from the fact that in the undertaking of any large and important public improvement, as I understand it, you haven't the money, and you have to then provide for the issuance of the bonds. They will be under the same debt because they have to be paid annually; the result is that in almost any kind of a large enterprise a large number of the bonds will mature and you will have to pay interest on them and they will mature and have to be paid before you get the benefit of the work at all. So that I really think legislative bounty, as you may call it, is anything else than a benefit to a community of this size when you are talking about a large public improvement that would require millions of dollars.

As I stated to you just now, there is no mode of acquiring title to water as it flows—through the river—except that it is known in this State as a riparian right; that is what I mean by the words "capture it;" you can capture it, and whenever you turn it into your ditch then it becomes your water, unless somebody interferes who has a right which is riparian or prevents you taking the water. But if you do it for five years it becomes an absolute ownership. Then the proposition, as I make it, is that the only water this city owns in the Los Angeles River, outside of this riparian interest, and I explained that to you just now as a riparian owner living on the bank, you have all got the right to have that water flow down by you; that is one right, and it is very important, but the only water you use in the sense of ownership in the water yourself is that which you have diverted heretofore by your pipes and your ditches—that you have captured and taken under your control, that is all you own.

Now, we will come to the other. I don't think that a single decision can be found either in England or in the United States where the courts have pretended to control what is known as percolating water; in other words, water passing under the surface, not in the stream, but passing under the surface and which is percolating from the surface. The courts have said that the passage of waters of that kind under the surface is so mysterious in its character, so utterly insusceptible of definite marks as to what is being done under there or where it comes from, that they wouldn't pretend to take jurisdiction or determine the rights to it. To illustrate, if you have dug me a well on my land here, and may have been using it for years and years, the well being filled with percolating water. My neighbor just on the other side of me comes along after I use my water for years and digs a well on the other side and it may dry up my well; the courts say you have been injured but your injury is without a remedy; we won't undertake to determine who has a right to that water.

Now, as to the right of the riparian owner, or others in the water, that is the right to control the water within the line that flows on the surface and that which flows under the ground toward the sea, under the surface, whether they have the right to it and whether they can insist that it shall continue to do so as it has done for all time to come. Supposing now, here is water coming from the mountains on that side and the mountains on that side, and it is coming directly through the surface and beneath the surface of the earth, gradually spreading down all along and finds this river as it goes down, the question is, Can those who control the river, those who are entitled to have that water run down in its banks there, prevent other people from diverting this water coming from the mountains and percolating through from entering into the river? I say they cannot; that the ownership of the water in that river between the banks there exists after it gets there with the right to control. I speak of the riparian owner, the ownership of the water, the right to control. I use the word ownership, but I mean the rights in the water. I said to you just now that no man can own the water as it flows, but the rights in the water between the banks only exist after it gets between the banks.

The point I want to enforce is this. This riparian right only exists to the water after it gets into the banks and confined to the banks. Eign, under the surface, when I was one of the Citizens' Committee, the conclusion I came to, after looking into it, was that any water that was captured, that is any water developed outside of the river banks, although it was water that would ultimately

and no more. And that is the property that they say here in this section that you can't sell, you can't lease, you can't convey, you can't dispose of to anybody excepting citizens inside the city or somebody doing business in the city. Then my opinion is, and I have had it for eighteen months, that that section has validity whatever, that it consists simply of idle words, and that in any adjustment or any disposition of the city's rights or the city's interest in the water you are not hampered one particle by that section.

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mately have gone in, was owned by the owner of the land where it was developed.

I know of no law of Spain by which a party could acquire, and by which a party could give a party, the right to all the waters in the river; I know of no law of Spain to that effect, excepting if they give him the land they have got water rights in. The water on the land, but I know of no law of Spain, or anywhere else, by which they can give a right to any man to all the water flowing in the river. And that is the opinion as expressed in that section—that you are entitled to all the water flowing from the head of the river to the southern boundary of the city. I am satisfied that you, gentlemen, in treating with this question, can only safely consider that the city owns such water as it has already diverted in its pipes, or the pipes of somebody else for them, or in its ditches. What you have diverted in ditches, yourself, or persons under you, that they have taken as your agents. I consider every bit of water that has been diverted by canals or ditches, or by either one of the companies, as your water; that is, where they have diverted it from the river surface water. One of the first things that struck me was this: That the city made a bargain with the water company, or rather their ancestors, and in order to avoid complications, and keep complications from arising under that company, they organized a new company to develop this Crystal Springs water, and organized a new corporation, where they have got water that has not reached the river, and it is already their property and not yours.

As I said eighteen months ago, I think the practical mode of handling the water of this city is to invite capital to come and build the works, and, if necessary, buy out any opposing interests, and at such time as may be agreed upon—I don't care what the time is; it strikes me the longer the better—the idea being that the capitalists will be satisfied with a good per cent on their investment.

I believe the best mode of doing it is to get somebody else into the contract and go and build the works and pay for any water you have. I don't know what amount you would have to pay for it; those are questions I can't answer. I don't know how much that water is worth up there or how much they really own, but it is a matter of time and adjustment. I don't think you can agree upon anything, as I stated in my last article, that you can't go to work upon any plan, until you get those questions settled; they will lead to so much litigation and trouble. You can do it by condemnation and appropriation or else do it by adjustment and settlement.

You will find three very interesting decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, one about water from Louisiana, and one about gas from Connecticut, where they say that contracts made by authority giving an absolute and exclusive right to control the water, and where there has been an alteration of the constitution afterwards, that that constitution could not vary the rights or prevent the existence of that contract; but they say there that you can fulfill the obligation that you entered into with the parties by taking the water by condemnation under the eminent domain of the State. The city here has that power, no doubt about that, and regardless of this contract. You would have to pay the contract. The contract you would have to pay would be this: Whatever property they have put here in the streets; whatever the value of that franchise is for the next few years would be also this property.

Mr. Tufts. We can enter upon and take possession?

Mr. Anderson. Yes, sir; the right of eminent domain, I think, exists at all times; no doubt about that.

Mr. Bonsall. Suppose we did acquire this property under condemnation or otherwise, we would have to provide money for it.

Mr. Anderson. The money has to be provided for it, and there is where the practical question came into my mind years ago—that the mode of doing it was to let somebody else come here and pay for it, because I think capital for a reasonable remuneration in the shape of interest would invest the money in the bonds and would be willing to turn the works over to you and let you go along and collect the money and pay running expenses and even provide a sinking fund for the bonds, and that interest—that you could do that cheaper than any other way. That is the best and most practical way of handling it, and I think it would be less burdensome upon our citizens and in every way work easier and freer from all complications, because I really believe, as I stated, that you can't do believe there is a constitutional difficulty holding over the issuance of the bonds (as provided by the Legislature) in serials which would result in putting a tax upon the people here that they will grumble at and that ought not to be put upon them when it can be done easier. For instance, it requires \$4,000,000, and 6 per cent, upon \$4,000,000 is comparatively small.

After some discussion as to the details of a new company, the amount of capital required, the rate of interest, etc., the discussion concluded as follows:

Mr. Bonsall. This new company would contemplate the idea of extensively irrigating and we could get them to take our irrigating ditches and that would be another source of money-making for the city.

Mr. Anderson. It could and would be. You would have plenty of water that you could furnish. Supposing you bought all these parties out and held the water you wanted for the city of fine, pure character and still had the river water on your hands. If that law is in force you actually could not use it; you can't lease it or give it away and you would lose a valuable right, but I say that the Government of the United States and the government of California and nobody else can deprive you of any property, which is yours to own and dispose of as you please.

Mr. Bonsall. And you would count the charter as a nullity in that respect? Mr. Anderson. The charter is a nullity on that, beyond all question.

Mr. Bonsall. I would like to see a new company under that system, and would like to see it take the same money out of it. At present the same system costs the city a large amount of money.

Mr. Anderson. In the article I wrote my idea was this: For the city to get the control of all the water that was in the river and that water to be developed from seepage water, and have it under control so they would have enough for the city don't you see, and then let none of it be wasted; sell it all out and deliver it through the country so that you would be developing this immediate country next to you, and use it for power.

Mr. Bonsall. And get an immense revenue?

Mr. Anderson. Certainly. I believe you can make an arrangement where you can get the money by another company and you can so develop this whole water right up here that in a little while you will make it more than self-paying and maybe the city

can get its water for almost nothing. The water from the river is not fit for city purposes, but that water, when it comes to be distributed all down through this country, increases the country that is tributary, increases your city and you will derive such a revenue from it that you will pretty near get your water free.

OUR FAMOUS CAPTAINS.

The Great Books for Veteran Soldiers and American Citizens.

There are thousands of comrades who fought during the war under the leadership of the four great generals, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McClellan, who would have purchased the memoirs of these historic captains when published had the price been placed at a reasonable figure. There is an opportunity now, however, as the Cosmopolitan Magazine of New York has purchased 600,000 volumes of the memoirs in the original subscription editions, bound in green and gold cloth, and is almost giving them away in connection with yearly subscriptions to that popular magazine. They contain the personal history of the great commanders, and form an indispensable part of the history of the country. No library, private or public, large or little, is complete without them.

By special contract THE TIMES is enabled to give its readers the benefit of this great offer, which is fully explained in our advertising pages. Never has a book had such a sale in the United States as "Gen. Grant's Memoirs." Over 650,000 copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7 for "Grant's Memoirs," there must be some thousands more in California who will want them at the low price for which they are now offered by us. The edition which we are offering is the publishers' original edition, best paper, green and gold cloth binding, hitherto sold by subscription for \$7. Our offer is an extraordinary one, when taken, as it is, in connection with the Cosmopolitan and THE TIMES, either daily or weekly.

The Real Ramona.

(Ontario Observer.)

The recent publication by the San Jacinto Register of a statement alleging that the hero and heroine of Mrs. Jackson's romance were deserving of anything but the idealization indulged regarding them has called out from the Great Southwest the following counter statement. It says:

"The identification of the heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's 'Ramona' is not a disputed question so far as Rev. Fr. Ubach of San Diego is concerned. He it was that gave that good friend of the Indians the skeleton of facts for her romance, and which she says she did not exaggerate in embellishing. There is a dark page to the story that was omitted, because there were then members of Ramona's family living in this country. Her half-sister is still here somewhere in the mountains near Banning, Fr. Ubach thinks; and when last he heard of Ramona she was residing in Sonora, Mexico, with her children. The statement was made to him while on a visit to that State, and by three leading business men who knew of her history and family connections. It is very annoying, Fr. Ubach says, to be continually hearing of the aged squaw, living near San Jacinto, who claims to be the Ramona of that tale; for, while the statement may be the same, she is in no way connected with the story. Because of prudential reasons, the family name of Ramona has not yet been made public, and for the reason that secrecy had been imposed upon Fr. Ubach, who is the Fr. Gaspara of the volume. He not only knew the whole of the heroine's history, but knew and admired the grand old Alessandro of the romance. There are still a few of this type, muscular of build and noble of character, to be found in the country about Ysabel. Fr. Ubach says Alessandro was a descendant of one of the most intelligent mission Indians, while Ramona was a child of an Indian mother and a father who traced his descent through the grandees of Spain. Many visitors to San Diego have carried away in their Ramona volumes the autograph of Fr. Ubach, with its quaint rubric, to show that there is not only a basis of fact to the story, but that one of its characters is living here and always ready to give correct information about the book's inception."

How Alfalfa Was Introduced.

(Golden Hints for California.)

This hardy and prolific weed accompanied the Roman legions in their conquest of Gaul and Britain and, after the lapse of centuries, followed the Anglo-Saxon in the peaceful conquest of the West. The more useful European species have, of course, been primarily introduced for agricultural or domestic purposes. Of these the most valuable and most interesting historically is the medicago sativa L., the alfalfa of the Spaniard, and lucern of the French. This has been so long so commonly cultivated in Spain that it seems but natural that they should have introduced it here in the early days of the conquest. Though cultivated before this time by the Greeks and Romans, it is not indigenous to Italy, having been brought from Media at the time of the Persian war, 470 years before the Christian era. The very name (alfalfa) indicates its origin, being the Arabic derivation of the Persian name. The history of alfalfa is but the history of many of our now supposed indigenous plants; they have, by accident or otherwise, followed the path of civilization westward till it becomes difficult to discriminate between what is indigenous or otherwise.

Pruning Peach Trees.

(Our Country Home.)

After the leaves have fallen in the fall, or early in the spring, take your pruning knife and cut back at least two-thirds the new growth, using the eye and judgment in so doing to keep the tree in good shape. More cutting will be required on some parts of the tree than on others to give it the proper shape. I like a round, bushy tree, but one can grow the peach tree into almost any shape they wish by careful pruning. The same operation to be repeated the next year, and by the end of the season, if you have pushed your trees along, you will find you have got a pretty good sized tree, and one that is ready to yield some fruit the following season; but a crop should hardly be expected until another year. From this time on the knife has got to be used vigorously and with determination, or your tree will get away from you, and get to be one of those scraggy bean-pole fellows. This you don't want. You ought to keep your tree down and within bounds, making it form its new wood low down and where you wish it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bring the children to see Little Laura Crowe, as Editor in "The Herald," at Laura Crowe's, Grand Opera House.

HEAVENLY VISIONS.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

By Edward S. Holden, Director of the Lick Observatory.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES-COPIRIGHT, 1892, BY E. S. HOLDEN.)

I have been asked to give some account of recent investigation at the Lick Observatory. The most generally interesting results recently reached are those relating to the motions of the first and third satellites of Jupiter deduced by Profs. Schaeberle and Campbell from their observations of the past summer with the great telescope.

Their observations show that the first satellite of Jupiter (the satellite nearest to the planet) is of an ellipsoidal shape with its longer axis constantly directed to the planet's center, while all the other satellites are essentially spherical in form. The ellipsoidal shape may very likely be caused by the immense tidal forces exerted by Jupiter on its nearest attendant. The fact that the longest axis is always directed toward the planet's center shows that this satellite revolves once about the primary in the same time that it revolves once on its own axis. The same fact has also been shown by the same observations for the third satellite, though in a very different way. A long series of drawings of the faint markings which are sometimes visible on the very minute disc of the satellite has been secured and a comparison of these drawings has shown that the third satellite also constantly turns one face toward Jupiter, just as our own moon constantly turns one face toward the earth. Such a condition of things in the system of Jupiter has long been suspected (on more or less sufficient testimony), but it is now established for the first time.

Markings have been seen on the other satellites also, but not sufficiently well to prove that they are subject to the same law. The planet coming into a more favorable situation year by year, and it is very likely that it may be possible to establish this law by actual observation for each one of the satellites separately. These results are of material importance in the theory of such bodies, and they throw much light on the question of the age of the system of Jupiter. This is not the place to do more than announce the results of observation. Readers who care for more detail are referred to papers by Profs. Schaeberle and Campbell in the publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (No. 19).

THE CLUSTER IN HERCULES.

During 1890 and 1891 this globular cluster of stars has been photographed several times with the great telescope with exposures from 17 to 170 minutes. It is impossible to give a representation of the cluster in this place and a verbal description must suffice. The cluster has long been known as one of the most beautiful of the globular groups of stars. It is composed of a mass of very minute stars closely packed together with outlying wisps of stars on its borders. It is a beautiful object even in small telescopes, but it requires a large telescope to show its manifold details.

One of its very remarkable features is a system of three dark channels which meet at a point and form angles of about 120° with each other. These channels or dark lanes were discovered by Lord Rosse and make this cluster especially noteworthy. Their regularity and the equal angles which they form with each other point to some law in virtue of which they exist, and interest is at once excited to discover some analogue or explanation. There is nothing exactly similar to this in the solar system. The nearest analogue is to be found in the dark channels which separate the bright rings of Saturn or in the empty spaces in the group of minor planets (asteroids). One of the nebulae (the triad nebulae, G. C. 4355) presents even a closer analogy, for it consists of bright lobes separated from each other by dark channels which at once suggest the channels of the cluster in Hercules and which are arranged in a similar manner.

A careful examination of our negative showed that not only were the dark lanes of Lord Rosse clearly indicated, but that many other sets of dark channels were to be seen. In order to describe these exactly we may define a dark channel to be a space of considerable length, empty of stars, and bordered at least on one side by a row of stars.

Now when our negatives were studied they showed not only the three intersecting channels of Lord Rosse, but many sets of such channels. If we call the intersection of such a set of channels a center of force, and mark its position by a dot, then I found no less than thirteen such dots or centers on the chart, one of which corresponded with the intersection of the three channels of Lord Rosse, and at each of these dots at least two channels met at angles of about 120° and nearly always three channels met at this same angle.

CHARACTERISTIC FORMS.

That is to say that the characteristic form of this cluster was repeated and insisted upon over and over again until it was evident that a definite law was acting to produce this form, and that this law might be truly taken as representative for this cluster. In some way there are dark lanes produced and maintained among thousands of bright stars in this globular mass, and there are many such channels. How can we conceive of such a system? It is clear that either the dark lanes are absolutely empty of matter, or that, at least, they are empty of luminous matter. It is possible that along these lanes perpetual collisions may have taken place so that the bodies which once may have existed there, and luminous matter have been burned out and become non-luminous, but it is far more probable that these channels are actually empty. What force can be conceived of that will accomplish such results? It almost seems as if gravitation was not adequate to produce such configurations.

TABOY OF THE MOTIONS WITHIN A GLOBULAR CLUSTER.

In a globular system or cluster of stars we may suppose the mass, and the dimensions of each one of the individual stars to be indefinitely small with reference to the mass and to the dimensions of the whole system, and we may also suppose the cluster to be so far removed from other systems of stars that no influence is exerted by the latter upon the motions of the components of the former. In short we may, without material error, suppose our cluster to be alone in space and to be composed of a very great number of equal masses uniformly distributed throughout a spherical volume. The motions of the constituent particles of such a system under the influence of gravitation have been mathematically investigated and they can be described as follows:

The orbit of each one of the individual stars must be an ellipse whose center coincides with the center of gravity of the cluster. These elliptic orbits may lie in any conceivable plane and they may be of any size.

plane and they may be of all conceivable shapes—from ellipses so nearly round as to be almost (or quite) circular, to others so very much extended as to be nearly (or quite) rectilinear.

The orbits of the various stars may then be anything, from circles, through ellipses, to straight lines, and they may lie in any plane passing through the center of the cluster. In the general case the absolute dimensions of the different orbits in miles will be different. The center of every orbit must coincide with the center of the cluster itself. Each individual star revolves once around its orbit in a period which must be the same for all the stars, no matter what the shape of each orbit may be. If it is a circle, the star revolves uniformly about the circumference so many degrees each day. If the orbit is a right line, the velocity of the star is a maximum at the center and zero at the extremity of the line (where the star reverses its outward swing in order to return one more to the center). If the orbit is an ellipse, more or less elongated, the velocity is more or less accelerated. But in each case the revolution is the same for each separate star of the cluster, and the form of each individual orbit is invariable (barring the actual collisions that may occur). As the time of revolution of all the stars is the same it follows that at the end of one such period each and every star will have returned to precisely the same situation which it occupied at the beginning of the period, and that this periodic readjustment will perpetually repeat itself.

The whole cluster as a mass may also have a rotation about some axis and a further motion of translation in space either in a right line or in some curve. Such a system with such motions is not to be observed in the earth, but it is not difficult to make a mental picture of it, and such a picture is a true representation of what is actually taking place in the globular clusters of the Milky Way, if they are acted upon only by attractions varying inversely as the square of the distance. If for attractions we substitute repulsions the elliptic orbits will become hyperbolas.

CONCLUSION.

It does not seem possible to explain the wonderful characteristic forms within this cluster by our present knowledge of the results of gravitation. I have found typical forms of analogous nature within the planetary and the spiral nebulae, and in all these cases it seems as if the phenomena presented by observation were too complex to be explained as the effects of gravitation pure and simple. There is no *a priori* reason why other laws of force may not govern other systems than our own, or why such systems may not be involved in a resisting medium. At the same time it would be presumptuous to speculate on our ignorance. The true procedure is to collect the facts as well as we may and to interpret them as far as we safely can. Whatever may be the conclusions to which we may finally be led, it seems plain that the discovery of a characteristic form within this cluster (and within certain nebulae) is of importance in directing our attention to phenomena which must somehow be explained, and in widening our notions as to the variety which exists in the sidereal universe.

Lick Observatory, November, 1891.

EPITOMIZED KNOWLEDGE.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Encyclopedia is a Superb Premium.

In one volume of 720 pages, it is offered as a premium with THE TIMES, SATURDAY, or with the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR. It is a most valuable acquisition for any library. Never before has there been offered to the public a book of reference approaching this in completeness, compactness or cheapness. It contains 720 pages of encyclopedic information concerning all branches of knowledge, comprising in a condensed form, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, the very cream of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the latest addition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, with the addition of a great many American subjects found in neither of the larger encyclopedias. Besides being a comprehensive gazetteer of universal knowledge, it is also a complete atlas of the world. It has eighty full-page colored maps and nearly 2000 engravings. It treats of 18,000 subjects.

The publishers' retail prices for the Encyclopedia are \$8 and \$10 respectively, but the book will be sent by mail, together with one year's subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, for the unprecedentedly low price of \$3.80; or it will be furnished with the DAILY TIMES, three months, delivered by carrier in any part of the city, for \$5.00. PRESENT YOUR FRIEND WITH AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOOK.

The Dictionary is furnished with the DAILY TIMES three months for \$3.80; one year for \$10.20; or with the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR one year for \$2.70.

Sample copy to be seen at the counting room.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The Latest Legend.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.] "S'elp me, gents, I'm a givin' you a square deal. I ain't no bum; I'm a discharged convict tryin' to git back to the home uv me childhood."

He was a frayed, ragged man, with bright blue eyes and he had halted two prosperous-looking actors strolling clubward after their night's work. The novelty of the plea struck them.

"Where do you live?" asked the first player.

"Up in the north uv the State, in a little rooral village, wid me aged mudder."

"Take much to get there?"

"'Bout \$2.18."

"Jim, shall we chip in and help him out?"

"I'll go you. He looks honest."

There was a clinking of silver, the crackle of a new bill drawn from an obese roll and the actors walked away, followed by the most violent protestations of undying gratitude. Out of the shadows came a second frayed and ragged man.

"How much, Bill?"

"Two atteen; they wuz angels an' dead easy."

"Same lay?"

"Yep. This convict yarn's a corker, and the old ghost about waders, 'n' nite lodgin' or havin' a starvin' family ain't in the same class wid it. Let's licker."

A moment and the side door of an adjacent saloon had swallowed them up.

Two more carloads of fruit trees and grapevines arrived at our depot this week for the Farmers' and Water Company. E. M. Durant, secretary of this company, informed us while in our town this week that they would put 500 acres in vines and trees this spring if it rained in time. Now that a bountiful rain has come we may be sure the largest orchard in the valley will be at Fairmont.—[Lancaster Times.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER of Boston, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife are cured of our colic by using Pitcher's Castoria. It is sold by Messrs. Haas, Baruch & Co., and all retail druggists."

ATTEND! Notice today at the Grand Opera House, Children's Opera.

REPUBLICAN RECIPROCITY.

The Measure Does Golden Work for American Prosperity—Foreign Markets Expanding Everywhere.

EXPORTS IN 1890.

In 1890, during the five months ending September 1, the exports of bacon from the United States to Brazil amounted in value to \$209,748.

In 1890, during the five months ending December 31, the exports of the United States to Porto Rico amounted in value to \$685,478.

In 1890, during the month of September, the exports of sewing machines from the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico amounted in value to \$11,571.

In 1890, during the four months ending December 31, the exports of the United States to Cuba amounted in value to \$4,816,029.

In 1890, during the eleven months ending November 30, the exports of steam engines and machinery from the United States to Brazil amounted in value to \$449,667.

In 1890, during the four months ending December 31, the exports of the United States to Cuba amounted in value to \$4,816,029.

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MAKING A THERMOMETER.

IT IS DONE QUICKLY BY NINETEEN PEOPLE.

By William Drysdale.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The making of a thermometer may be either a delicate scientific operation or one of the simplest tasks of the skilled mechanic, according to the sort of thermometer made. With the extremely sensitive and minutely accurate instruments designed for scientific uses great care is taken, and they are kept in stock for months, sometimes years, to be compared and recompared with instruments that are known to be trustworthy.

But so much time cannot be spent over the comparatively cheap thermometers in common use, and these are made rapidly, though always carefully. The method of manufacture has been so systematized within a few years that the very cheapest thermometer should not vary more than a fraction of a degree from the correct point.

Whether the thermometer is to be charged with mercury or alcohol; whether it is to be mounted in a frame of wood, pressed tin or brass, the process is substantially the same. Mercury is generally used for scientific instruments, but most makers prefer alcohol, because it is much cheaper.

The alcohol is colored red with an aniline dye, which does not fade. The thermometer-maker buys his glass tubes in long strips from the glass factories. The glass-blower on the premises cuts these tubes to the proper lengths, and with his gas-jet and blow-pipe makes the bulb on the lower end. The bulbs are then filled with colored alcohol, and the tubes stand for twenty-four hours.

On the following day another workman holds each bulb in turn over a gas jet until the colored fluid, by its expansion, entirely fills the tube. It then goes back into the hands of the glass-blower. He closes the upper end, and turns the tip backward to make the little glass hook which will help keep the tube in place in the frame.

The tubes now rest until some hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are ready. Then the process of gauging begins. There are no marks whatever upon the tube, nothing to show the temperature of the atmosphere, and the first gauge-mark to be made is the freezing point, 32° Fahrenheit. This is found by plunging the bulbs into melting snow. No other thermometer is needed here for a guide, for melting snow gives invariably the exact freezing point. This is an unflattering test for any thermometer whose accuracy may be suspected.

But melting snow is not to be had, and a little machine resembling a sausage grinder is brought into use. This machine shaves a block of ice into fleecy, snowlike particles, which answer the purpose as well as snow.

When the bulbs have been long enough in the melting snow a workman takes them one by one from their icy bath, setting each one so that his thumb nail marks the exact spot to which the fluid has fallen. Here he makes a scarcely perceptible mark upon the glass with a fine file, and goes on to the next.

The tubes, with the freezing point marked upon each, now go into the hands of another workman, who plunges each bulb down, into a vessel filled with water kept constantly at 64°. A standard thermometer attached to the inside of this vessel shows that the temperature of the water is correct. Another tiny file-scratch is put at 64°.

Then a third workman plunges the bulbs into another vessel of water, kept constantly at 96°. This is marked like the others, and the tube is now supplied with these guide marks, each 32° from the next. A small tab is then attached to each tube, on which its number is written—for owing to unavoidable variations in the bore of the tube each one varies slightly from the others.

With its individuality thus established the tube now goes into the hands of a marker, who fits its bulb and hook into the frame it is to occupy, and makes slight scratches on the frame, corresponding to 32°, 64° and 96° marks on the tube. The frame is given a number corresponding with the number of the tube, and the tube is laid away in a rack amid thousands of others.

The frame, whether it be wood, tin or brass, goes to the gauging-room, where it is laid upon a steeply-sloping table, exactly in the position marked for a thermometer of that size. The 32°, 64° and 96° marks must correspond with the marks upon the tube. If they do not the error in marking is instantly detected and the frame is sent back for correction.

A long, straight bar of wood or metal extends diagonally across the table, from the lower right-hand corner to the upper left-hand corner. On the right

EXPORTS TO THE SAME COUNTRIES IN 1891, AFTER THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSE HAD GONE INTO EFFECT.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period our exports of bacon to that country amounted in value to \$296,048.

To Republican reciprocity is due this increase of \$116,295, or 55 per cent, in these exports in that short time.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, our exports to that country amounted in value to \$975,690. This increase of \$285,212, or 41.5 per cent, in these exports was caused solely by Republican reciprocity.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our exports of bacon to those countries amounted in value to \$65,882.

This increase of \$15,084, or 23 per cent, was due solely to Republican reciprocity.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding month our exports of the same articles to those countries amounted in value to \$25,786.

This increase of \$14,571, or 132 per cent, was caused by Republican reciprocity.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, these employees received in wages the sum of \$14,978,000.

Thus did Republican reciprocity put \$1,871,000 more in the pockets of these wage-earners during last year.

In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period our exports of those articles to that country amounted in value to \$2,225,212.

This remarkable increase of \$1,775,645, or 895 per cent, was caused by Republican reciprocity.

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This remarkable increase of \$1,775,645, or 895 per cent, was caused by Republican reciprocity.

This works upon a pivot, and on the left it rests in a ratchet, which lets it ascend or descend only one notch at a time. That notch marks the exact distance of two degrees. With the three scratches already made for a basis the marker could hardly make a mistake in the degrees if he tried.

The marks made upon the frame or case are all made by hand with a geometric pen and India ink if the frame is of wood, and with steel dies if it is of metal.

The tube bearing the corresponding number is next attached to the frame and the thermometer is ready for the market without further testing. Some makers use only two guide marks, but the best makers use three.

In the process of manufacture the ordinary thermometer goes through the hands of nineteen workmen, half of whom are often girls and women.

Some of the larger concerns in and near New York produce several hundred thousand instruments annually, and on every one of

DREAMS.

Reasons Why Some are Considered Prophetic.

Dr. Hammond's Investigations in the Shadowy Realm

Created by Half Awakened Brains—Disease Often Foretold.

The Brain, He Thinks, Feels the First Approach of a Malady, and When Untrammelled Makes an Exaggeration of It.

Impressions made upon the senses are frequently the starting points of dreams, but though all nations have, to a greater or less extent, in all ages of the world, believed in the prophetic nature of dreams, we now know that the relation, instead of being one of prophecy and fulfillment, is simply that of cause and effect. Very slight impressions made upon the senses during sleep are exaggerated by the partially-awakened brain.

The first evidence of approaching paralysis may be a very minute degree of numbness—so minute that the brain, when awake and engaged with the busy thoughts of active life, fails to appreciate it. During sleep, however, the brain is quiescent, till some exciting cause sets it into uncontrollable action, and dreaming results. Such a cause may be the incipient numbness of a limb. A dream of its being turned into stone, or cut off, or violently struck, is the consequence. The disease goes on developing, and soon it makes its presence unmistakable.

For several years past I have made inquiries of patients and others relative to their dreams, and have thus collected a large amount of material bearing upon the subject. With reference to the point under consideration, the data in my possession are exceedingly important and interesting. Among the cases which have thus come under my observation of diseases being preceded by morbid dreams are the following:

DREAMED HE WAS CUT IN TWO.

A gentleman, two days before an attack of hemiplegia, dreamed that he was cut in two exactly down the mesial line from the chin to the perineum. By some means union of the divided surfaces was obtained, but he could only move to one side. On awakening a little numbness existed in the side which he had dreamed was paralyzed. This soon passed off, and he was able to get up. The following night he had a somewhat similar dream, and the next day, toward evening, was seized with the attack which rendered him hemiplegic.

Another dreamed one night that a man dressed in black and wearing a black mask came to him and strangled him violently on the leg. He experienced no pain, however, and the man continued to beat him. In the morning he felt nothing, with the exception of a slight headache. Nothing unusual was observed about the leg, and all went on well until, on the fifth day, he had an apoplectic attack, accompanied with hemiplegia, including the leg which he had in his dream imagined to have been struck.

A lady aged 40, who had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for twenty years, dreamed one afternoon while sitting in her chair in front of the fire that a boy threw a stone at her, which, striking her on the face, inflicted a very serious injury. The next day violent inflammation of the tissues around the facial nerve as it emerges from the stylo-mastoid foramen set in and paralysis of the nerve followed, due to effusion of the serum, thickening, and consequent pressure.

A young lady dreamed that she was seized by robbers and compelled to swallow melted lead. In the morning she felt as well as usual, but toward the middle of the day was attacked with severe tonsillitis.

FILLED HIS HAIR OUT.

A young man informed me that a day or two before being attacked with acute meningitis he dreamed that he was seized by banditti while traveling in Spain, and that they had taken his hair out by the roots, causing him great pain.

A lady of decided good sense had an epileptic seizure which was preceded by a singular dream. She had gone to bed feeling somewhat fatigued with the labors of the day, which had consisted of attending three or four morning receptions, winding up with a dinner party. She had scarcely fallen asleep when she dreamed that an old man clothed in black approached her, holding an iron crown of great weight in his hands. As he came near she perceived that it was her father, who had been dead several years, but whose features she distinctly recollected. Holding the crown at arm's length he said:

"My daughter, during my lifetime I was forced to wear this crown. Death relieved me of the burden, but it now descends to you."

Saying which he placed the crown on her head and disappeared gradually from her sight. Immediately she felt a great weight and an intense feeling of constriction in her head. To add to her distress she imagined that the rim of the crown was studded on the inside with sharp points, which wounded her forehead so that the blood streamed down her face. She awoke with agitation, excited, but felt nothing uncomfortable. Looking at the clock on the mantelpiece she found that she had been in bed exactly thirty-five minutes. She returned to bed and soon fell asleep, but was again awakened by a similar dream. On this occasion the apparition reproached her for not being willing to wear the crown. She had been in bed this last time over three hours before awaking. Again she fell asleep and again at broad daylight she was awakened by a like dream.

AN INHERITED DREAM.

She now got up, took a bath and proceeded to dress herself with her maid's assistance. Recalling the particulars of her dream she recollected that she had heard her father say one day that in his youth, while being in England, his native country, he had been subject to epileptic convulsions, consequent on a fall from a tree, and that he had been cured by having the operation of trephining performed by a distinguished London surgeon.

Though by no means superstitious, the dreams made a deep impression upon her, and her sister entering the room at the time she proceeded to detail them to her. While thus engaged she suddenly gave a loud scream, became unconscious and fell upon the floor in a true epileptic convulsion. This paroxysm was not a severe one. It was followed in about a week by another, and strange to say, was preceded as the other by a dream of her father placing an iron crown on her head and pain being thereby produced. Since then several months have elapsed and she has had no other attack, owing to the influence of the bromide of potassium which she continues to take.

In the case of a gentleman formerly

under my treatment for epilepsy the fits are invariably preceded by dreams of difficulties of the head, such as decapitation, hanging, perforation with an awl, etc.

A lady, previous to an attack of sciatica, dreamed that she had caught her foot in a spring trap and that before she could be freed it was necessary to amputate the member. The operation was performed, but as she was released a large dog sprang at her and fastened his teeth in her thigh. She screamed aloud and awoke in her terror. Nothing unusual was perceived about the leg, but on getting up in the morning there was slight pain along the course of the sciatic nerve, and this, before evening, was developed into well-marked sciatica.

WHY THEY ARE PROPHETIC.

It would be very easy to pursue the subject further, but enough has been said to show that the so-called "prophetic dreams," like all others, have their origin either in impressions made upon some one or more of the special senses or in recollections of previous impressions. We are therefore obliged to dismiss, as without any foundation in fact, the notion that dreams have anything of the nature of true prophecy about them. As to other alleged extraordinary dreams, such as those indicating the occurrence of events of which the person has no actual knowledge, I can only say that, without denying the possibility of such occurrences, they have not yet been shown to be real. As I have said before in other relations there is nothing impossible outside the domain of mathematics, but there are a great many things apparently possible which have not yet been satisfactorily established, and until proven it is well to hold our acceptance of their reality in abeyance.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.

THE DEADLY UPAS TREE.

Its Poisonous Quality Really Exists—The Similar Effects of Hops.

The upas or antiurus toxicaria of Java has been long known as the deadly tree to many of the popular writers, which is, unfortunately, not a grave mistake, as credited by some. There is a large tree, belonging to the same order as the hop, contains certain elements, consisting of a peculiar principle, having all the activity of a very powerful poison. This principle is antarin.

This plant, when simply approached, regardless of handling, but aggravated by disturbing the foliage or exposure to night influences, is capable of producing an acrimonia matter which very unpleasantly affects many of those who approach it, causing a formidable eruption on the skin and more marked tumefaction of the deeper layers of the surface, while others seem perfectly free from its influences.

Internally used, this plant is poison. In relation, now, with this plant, I here intend to show that the hop has such action in some individuals, as I will endeavor to demonstrate. Having had the occasion of directing the use of hops in the form of a fomentation, I advised that a large flannel bag be filled and then immersed in boiling water, allowing the excess of water to drain off previous to use.

In the course of the procedure a lady manipulating the operation was compelled to have her face and neck exposed to the abundant vapor, which at the time caused no inconvenience. After the lapse of six hours a general burning of the skin ensued, accompanied by stiffness of the muscles, ending in a general smarting and tumefaction of the tissue, adding to the features very great disfigurement, and obliterating the eyes.

GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The Greatest Premium Offer Ever Made with a Newspaper Subscription.

The season for renewing your subscriptions is now here. To get both new subscribers and secure renewals, THE TIMES is making use of nothing more effective (except printing a good newspaper) than the Grant's Memoirs, which we are offering at 50 cents for the two volumes, when taken in connection with THE COSMOPOLITAN Magazine and THE TIMES, either daily or weekly. In no case are the Memoirs sent singly.

We will furnish the Cosmopolitan Magazine one year (\$3.00) and Gen. Grant's Memoirs in two volumes—the original, high-priced \$7.00 edition, bound in green and gold cloth, exactly the same as the subscription edition—both for only \$3.50. Add to this the postage and the price of THE TIMES, daily or weekly, and we have a combination that should bring it into the homes of every reading family in the city and in Southern California. Here is our combination offer: "Signed," viz.: Grant's Memoirs (postage paid), THE COSMOPOLITAN Magazine (postage paid), THE SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR for a year each, all for \$5.48. Or the two books, the magazine and the DAILY TIMES three months, delivered in the city, for \$7.00. If you are not acquainted with the magazine, send at once for a free sample copy to The Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York City; or the magazine can be seen at this office. The large advertisement printed by THE TIMES gives you the details. We send the Cosmopolitan and the SATURDAY TIMES each one year, postage paid, without the Memoirs, for \$3.50.

Two Ways of Putting It.

The young man twirled his hat nervously and cleared his throat. "If I understand you rightly," he said, "you decide that the further continuance of our acquaintance with a view to closer and more intimate relations in the future is inexpedient and not likely to be productive of such result. Am I correct, Miss Jibboom?"

"You are, Mr. DeEnnis," answered the young woman. "If this is your decision," he rejoined, twirling his hat the other way, "I presume there is nothing for me to do but submit. I had hoped for a different result. The reason for the ill success that has attended my effort to place our acquaintance on a more confidential basis," he went on, "is, I apprehend, that I have failed in some way to bring myself into full and complete sympathy with the idea and purposes that animate and sustain you. I have not succeeded in becoming en rapport, if I may so express myself, with you as regards the things that go to make up what we call congeniality, affinity, coordination. To change the figure slightly, I have been unable to place myself on the plane where your sympathies, instincts, in short, your inner self, abides, or to establish that fellowship of soul that grows out of harmonious views, preferences and habits of thought. Am I right, Miss Jibboom?"

"Yes," she answered, softly, while tears of pity for the wretched young man stood in her lovely eyes. "It does not seem to have caught on to my style a little bit."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Wholesale by H. B. Baruch & Co. and all retail druggists.

SPECIAL Matinee today at the Grand Opera-house. "The Burglar."

WASTE IN ADVERTISING.

Why "Ads" in First-class Newspapers Are Best.

[Philadelphia Times.] But it is not in the prodigal use of immense show bills for dramatic artists that the greatest abuse of sound business methods in advertising is presented. We have just gone through the usual period of the wildest prodigality in advertising by a very large number of our business men in this city, who have sought to attract business by costly circulars and illustrated cards of various kinds. In forty-nine cases out of fifty the circulars and cards are never read at all, and a large majority of them go into the waste-basket of every house without being seen by the persons to whom they are directed. This is the most costly, the most wasteful, and necessarily the most unwise, of all modern advertising methods.

The cost of sending out 5000 circulars printed in the artistic style now required by the competition in business would present the same information to more than a million of people through the columns of the leading journals of this city, and at less than one-half the outlay. No advertisement that is wisely conceived can fail to attract attention in a first-class newspaper. It is read, not only by the heads of the house, but by visitors, children and servants, while out of the 5000 circulars sent out not 500 are ever read, and when read are less likely to attract trade than is the legitimate advertisement. The daily advertisements of our leading merchants in this city are carefully read in every household, as are the markets, fashions or politics of the day; and our shopping, as a rule, is regulated by the daily announcements of our leading business establishments, while the circulars sent from the same houses, even when artistically illustrated, attract little or no attention.

The daily newspaper now goes into every home, and the daily legitimate channel through which legitimate business can reach the public and command legitimate trade. Newspaper advertising is seldom abused. At times it is unwisely employed by those who are mere imitators of others, and who have not the genius to adapt their advertising to their particular calling; but even the best belonging to the same order as the hop, contains certain elements, consisting of a peculiar principle, having all the activity of a very powerful poison. This principle is antarin.

Newspaper advertising of today gives vastly the cheapest publicity that can be given to business, and the man who confines himself strictly to newspaper advertising, whether merchant or dramatic artist, is the man who will reap the richest advantage from his advertising methods. Sensible business men should at once end the now common prodigal waste in advertising.

Ogden is Ambitious.

[Oakland Enquirer.]

Ogden wants a metropolitan newspaper and wants it bad. The Board of Trade offers \$50,000 in real estate (owners' valuation) with specifications as follows: "To be similar in style and dress to the Denver Sun, with a daily composition of at least 120,000 ems each issue, to be published seven days in the week, with not less than eight pages, to have a stereotyping plant, perfecting press, a large editorial and reportorial force, on traveling correspondence and regular correspondents in all the towns and cities directly tributary to Ogden, and a caricaturist, to be a first-class artist on all important occasions and topics." We have never seen a newspaper line of particulars as well made up as that, but the chances are that Ogden will wait a long time before he gets a newspaper on that plan. The publisher would run through with his \$50,000 of real estate the first year, and still leave an aching void.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. Wong Him Chinese physician and surgeon, has resided in Los Angeles fifteen years. His reputation as a thorough physician has been fully established and appreciated by many. His large practice is sufficient proof of his ability and honesty.

The doctor graduated in the foremost college, also practiced in the best hospitals of Canton, China. The doctor speaks Spanish fluently.

Office: New number, 639, on Main street, 117, Upper Main st. P. O. box 564, station C.

ARE YOU MADE MISERABLE by Indigestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Wholesale by H. B. Baruch & Co. and all retail druggists.

JOS. GRISMER and Phoebe Bayles at the Grand Opera-house, Matinee, "The Burglar," evening, "Fenella."

Columbus Buggy Company's Buggies, 210 212 N. Main st.

THE hot sea-water baths are now open for patronage at the Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica. As these baths are located in the hotel building and the halls heated with steam, it removes all danger of taking cold. Elevator runs to the bath rooms.

EUCALYPTA EXTRACT for Insomnia, throat affections, general weakness, nervousness; safe and efficient.

JOHN BECKWITH & SON, No. 303 North Main street, the druggists, take especial pains in supplying their customers with the best medicines obtainable. Among the many excellent preparations on hand may be seen a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a favorite during the winter months on account of its great success in curing the most distressing cough that will loosen a severe cold so quickly, or promptly relieve the lungs. Then it cures, cures cold, cures cough and cures asthma. It is pleasant and safe to take, and truly worthy of its popularity.

New Carriage Repository, 210-212 N. Main st.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, and Canker-mouth. Wholesale by H. B. Baruch & Co. and all retail druggists.

LITTLE Laura Crews as Editha in that charming play, "The Burglar," at the matinee today, Grand Opera-house.

HAVE YOU THE GRIP?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It. How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them to prevent its return.

Hundreds of people have the grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages, but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth. They are tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases, perhaps, they are considered simply a cold, and nearly every case they indicate the coming of grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt rigorous measures to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well-directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored effort afterward. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way harm the system. A grog, or whiskey, is not recommended by physicians, and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is the remedy. It is a pure stimulant, and the grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the best of all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that it is not a grog, or whiskey, but a pure stimulant, and if any dealer asserts that such is the case, he is the same, distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whisky, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Wholesale by H. B. Baruch & Co. and all retail druggists.

SPECIAL Matinee today at the Grand Opera-house. "The Burglar."

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Lemon) Of great strength.
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20 acres, 15 acres bearing orange trees, balance improved, \$17,000.
20 acres, 8 acres bearing orange trees, balance improved, \$10,000.
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